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THE TIMES

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The garden gnome finds a home at last

Dead letters
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Wicket ways
Full coverage of the county cricket matches

Surrogate motherhood 'degrading'

A report by an influential team of scientists, doctors and academics says that surrogate motherhood contracts, in which women are paid to bear children for infertile couples, can be almost as exploitative as prostitution and degrade the process of childbirth Page 3

Rail threat recedes

The threat of rail disruption next week receded after three hours of talks produced changes in British Rail's 5.1 per cent pay offer. Union executives will consider the new package today.

Cannes awards

German director Wim Wenders won the coveted Golden Palm award at Cannes for his film, *Paris, Texas*, and Britain's Helen Mirren took the best actress prize for her performance in the Irish production, *Cal* Page 3

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Pledge to police

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, promised the Police Federation that policemen would continue to be paid fairly for their "difficult job" Page 2



Cash shops

The Allied Hambro personal finance group announced a plan to market financial services throughout the 135 House of Fraser stores, including Harrods Page 17

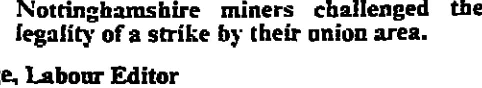
Perfect tomb

The discovery of a 1,500-year-old Mayan tomb in almost perfect condition in a remote Guatemalan jungle has elated archaeologists Page 8

Gower century

David Gower celebrated the announcement of his captaincy of the England cricket team for the one-day international series against West Indies with a century for Leicestershire Page 21

Coal board offers fresh talks as peace moves fail



● Within minutes of the collapse of pit strike talks with the miners' union, the coal board yesterday proposed new discussions.

● Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, described his talks with Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman, as "a fiasco".

● Lancashire miners won a temporary injunction stopping their area leaders from suspending them from the union.

● At the High Court in London three Nottinghamshire miners challenged the legality of a strike by their union area.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board last night set in motion fresh peace moves within minutes of the collapse of the first joint talks with the National Union of Mineworkers since the pit strike began 11 weeks ago.

A letter sent to the union proposes "further discussion to *discuss the principles of the* Plan for Coal in relation to the future for the industry if the discussion could be held without preconditions on either side".

But the initiative seems unlikely to lead to an early resumption of top level talks in the wake of the bitterness and mutual recriminations emerging from the collapse of yesterday's abortive 65-minute meeting at coal board headquarters.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the board, hinted that the figure of four million tonnes for coal capacity to be shut down, could be adjusted. "That is up for discussions we have suggested", he said.

Yesterday's meeting came to a swift end after Mr Arthur Scargill, the president of the NUM, asked Mr MacGregor if *he would withdraw his plan to* shut 20 pits with the loss of 20,000 jobs. The coal board chairman replied: "I have no comment".

He and his top management then left the room, leaving behind 26 incensed men, the national executive of the miners' union. Mr Scargill described the talks as "a fiasco", adding that if there was any single instance throughout the course of the dispute that should convince miners still working to join the strike, it was the statement of the coal board chief.

"As a consequence of today's discussions and the totally contemptuous response by MacGregor, I only hope that every miner who is still working joins the strike and brings it to a swift conclusion. I also call on the wider trade union movement to give physical support. We are clearly fighting more than MacGregor and the board; *we are also fighting the Government.*

"I don't believe that the deplorable action displayed by the chairman of the board was one which he took on his own part. There had to be more behind his contemptuous move than Ian MacGregor using American phraseology."

After the management left the room, the union executive met to discuss the refbuff and agreed to do all it could to step up the strike that had halted production at 120 of the 176 pits. Picketing is to be intensified and pressure will be increased on miners in Nottinghamshire and other Midlands coalfields to join the stoppage.



A retiring Mr MacGregor after yesterday's meeting

Mr Scargill insisted that the coal board had not offered further talks, but Mr MacGregor was equally adamant that it had and accused the miners' *leader of pursuing* "an aggressive and contentious line".

He added: "It became clear that we were not going to have much of an intelligent discussion. But we offered to talk about further discussions between the board and the union and the Plan for Coal. We offered an opportunity to Mr Scargill to meet some of our top officers. He turned down that suggestion."

Mr MacGregor explained his "no comment" to the unions by arguing that he could not comment on the Union president's conditions for talks on the industry. Asked if he felt he should stand down, he said: "There is no confrontation between Mr Scargill and me. There is a confrontation by Mr Scargill of the National Coal Board in total. He does not discriminate."

At their meeting, the board told the Union that the likely financial outcome for the industry at the end of the 1983/84 financial year would be bad, with losses of up to £200m in excess of the budgeted deficit, due to the strike and other factors.

Mr James Cowan, the deputy chairman, also gave a warning that *more pits* were at risk because of continuing geological problems created by the stoppage, and 20 to 25 collieries would probably be forced to close if the strike went on for another three months.

Letters, page 13



Mr Scargill and Mr McGahey, vice-president, yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Rebels win injunction against suspension from union

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Rebel Lancashire miners won a temporary injunction at the High Court in Manchester yesterday preventing their area leaders suspending pitmen from the union for crossing picket lines.

The court order was granted in private by Mr Justice McGowan on behalf of men at the Agecroft colliery in Salford, where 260 workers, 70 per cent of the day shift turned up for work yesterday.

The dissident pitmen from the 630-member Pendlebury branch of the National Mineworkers Union will have to start full court proceedings within 48 hours if the temporary order is to be made permanent.

The Lancashire leadership of the Union threatened pitmen with five-year suspension if they defied picket lines from midnight last Monday.

Many at the pit have continued to work even though a delegate conference of the Lancashire area declared the strike official, some have joined the strike since the threat of suspension.

Mr Jim Lord, Agecroft branch secretary, said on returning to the mine after the hearing: "We have only won a battle, we have not won the war. This was a step we didn't like to take, but we have had it forced upon us."

Mr Sid Vincent, general secretary of the Lancashire miners, said he backed his executive's decision and that pitmen who defied them were "out of order".

Mr Vincent added: "This injunction is only a stay of execution to allow some legal people to have a look at the situation. It does not mean a thing."

Meanwhile at the High Court in London the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Robert Megarry, was hearing submissions on the second day of a challenge by three Nottinghamshire miners to the legality of a strike instruction in their area.

In a third hearing, also presided over by Sir Robert, Mr Arthur Scargill, the mineworkers' president and four officials on the board of the industry pension fund were ordered to pay their side's cost of a nine-day High Court dispute over the funds policy.

● The Prime Minister yesterday criticized intimidation of miners by other miners, and the unwillingness of the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers to speak against it (our Political Editor writes).

Key skilled jobs must be filled by foreigners

By Richard Evans

About 2,000 foreigners a year are being granted automatic work permits by the Government because Britain lacks skilled people to fill key jobs, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said last night.

He admitted that it was "astonishing" at a time of such unacceptably high unemployment that there was such a shortage of skills.

He told the Commons employment select committee that his department issued work permits to people from overseas when no Briton had the requisite skills or experi*ence to do a particular job.*

"I have to say there are certain jobs, particularly in the new technologies, where it is now established that a work permit will be granted because it is recognized it is not possible to provide the necessary skills in this country."

Mr King said that in 1982, the latest year for which figures were available, he estimated between 1,500 and 2,000 jobs were filled by people from abroad because no one in Britain could do the work. "And the position is getting worse", he added.

He identified electronics and computers as two key industries with skill shortages. Even after foreign intake there were still unfilled jobs which, he said, reflected the full extent of the skill shortage in Britain.

Mr King said that it was difficult to get children, especially in primary schools, to specialize in subjects which would help them later gain jobs in the new industries.

Saddam scuttles Syria's attempt to pacify Gulf

From Robert Fisk, Bahrain

Just when the southern Arab Gulf states were congratulating themselves on enlisting Syrian help to soften Iran's anger and guarantee the security of the Gulf oil shipping lanes, President Saddam Husain of Iraq yesterday deliberately, and effectively, trampled on their plans by promising to intensify the sea blockade of the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg island and destroy the entire installation at a future date with new but unspecified weapons.

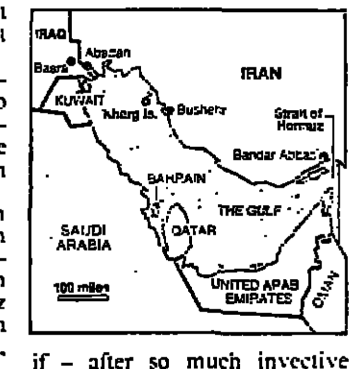
His statement seemed calculated to thrust his nervous Arab allies into an open confrontation with Iran and to increase the risk of further attacks on Arab oil tankers by Iranian jets.

Even as Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, was arriving at Mehrehabad airport in Tehran with a message from President Hafez Assad urging an end to Iranian attacks on Gulf shipping, President Husain was announcing in Baghdad: "The days are near when we will possess weapons capable of demolishing Kharg island itself."

The Iraqi leader, who spoke while decorating Iraqi troops who had distinguished themselves in the war, claimed that the Arabs did not need American help in confronting the Iranians and suggested, to the intense embarrassment of his anxious Arab backers, that Iraqi jets should be stationed along the southern shores of the Gulf to ward off Iranian attacks.

President Husain's latest ploy by last night had elicited no response from the Saudis, who had clearly hoped that King Fahd's own approach to President Assad on Tuesday had set in motion a peace initiative that would restore some measure of equilibrium to the Gulf states uninvolved in the war. But the Syrians, who have all along supported the Iranians in the conflict against their Arab Baathist enemies in Baghdad, had their own reasons for playing messenger boy.

Quite apart from the fact that Syrian favours generally carry a pretty high price tag, President Assad could only gain in stature



if – after so much invective from his pained rivals in the rest of the Arab world – he could present himself as the potential saviour of the Gulf.

With his political victory over the Americans and Israelis in Lebanon, his prestige would have gained a still brighter lustre if Mr Khaddam could have induced the Iranians to leave the allegedly "neutral" Arab shipping of the Gulf alone.

The word "neutral" was to be used with the greatest care in the Arab states just now for, despite protestations of innocence, it is no secret that Saudi Arabia and her smaller neighbours have given enormous financial assistance to Iraq to help win the war with Iran.

President Khamenei of Iran is thus likely to have presented

Continued on back page, col 6

Fowler to act over frozen pensions

By Nicholas Timmins

People who leave occupational pension schemes before retirement will be given the statutory right to take the money owing to them, under government proposals announced yesterday.

At present many people who change jobs or are made redundant have to leave their pensions frozen.

Under proposals for legislation announced yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, people will have the statutory right to take their pension rights with them, either to transfer to a new employer, to buy their own pensions, for example with an insurance company, or to create a portable pension if the current pensions inquiry opts to create such a scheme.

Mr Fowler made it clear that the Government wants to legislate either this October or next. But he is consulting the pensions industry on how the "transfer value" – the amount employees should be entitled to – is to be calculated.

He is also consulting on how *disputes between employees* and pension funds on how much they are entitled to should be settled. The consultation document makes it clear the Government is opposed to creating a new arbitration procedure, and employees in dispute may have to take legal action.

The National Association of Pension Funds said yesterday that as far as the big schemes were concerned, Mr Fowler was "pushing at an open door".

Of the big schemes which cover 5.1m employees in occupational funds – half the total – 97 per cent already offered transfer payments to a new employer's scheme, and 96 per cent accepted such transfers. But Mr Henry James, the association's director, said the change would impose extra work on many smaller schemes. "Smaller employers are more likely to consider closing them down."

Mr Fowler's announcement appears to be a first step towards creating personal portable pensions – where each individual's share in a pension fund is identifiable and controllable by the individual.

Under the proposals, new employers will not be compelled to accept transfers, although Mr Fowler said most were expected to. He is also consulting on how long individuals should have to decide whether to take their money or leave it in the fund

Yesterday's announcement is the first conclusion from the review of pensions announced in November last year.

The Government is also consulting on proposals that people who leave their pension rights behind them should have them revalued at 5 per cent a year, or the rate of inflation, which ever is the lower.

Poll upset as Labour axes its Euro team

By Philip Webster and Richard Evans

The Labour Party's "Euro unit", set up last November to oversee preparations for the European elections on June 14, has been wound up on the orders of Mr James Mortimer, the general secretary, asthe campaign proper gets under way.

The move has upset some staff at Walworth Raod, the party's London headquarters, and surprised senior members of the national executive, some of whom learnt about it only yesterday.

The unit's seven full-time members have been "redeployed" to the departments from which they were seconded and the running of the campaign machine has been taken over by Mr Mortimer and Mr David Hughes, the national agent.

Although it was stated officially last night that it had always been expected that party headquarters would take over the running of the campaign nearer the elections, it was thought that there would continue to be a role for the unit.

Party sources revealed, however, that there had been considerable dissatisfaction over the way it had been operating. One described it as "a shambles".

Mr Eric Heffer, the party chairman, said last night that he had been perturbed when he first heard of the move, but added: "It is not so much that the unit has been disbanded but that it has been integrated with the full party machine to fight the election."

The unit, coordinated by Mr Jim Parrish, consisted of a public relations officer, press officer, two researchers, organizer, a writer and clerical assistant.

Labour's European election campaign committee, chaired by Mr Heffer, is now meeting daily.

Oil sharing call by Japanese

From Sarah Hogg, Tokyo

The Japanese prime minister called yesterday for a major new oil-sharing initiative by the seven governments taking part in next month's economic summit, to counter the threat to oil supplies from the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr Yasubiro Nakasone placed consultations on the release of strategic government oil stockpiles at the head of a strong list of policy proposals by Japan in advance of the summit.

Among other issues or initiatives he proposed were negotiations on "countermeasures" to deal with medium and long-term debt problems of developing countries, a new round of trade negotiations, disarmament discussions followed by a united appeal to the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table, and measures to curb international terrorism.

Mr Nakasone also outlined the "very bold steps" Japan is taking to internationalize the yen. Financial liberalisation has been forcibly urged on Japan by *the US in advance* of the summit.

Mr Nakasome was speaking to British journalists after talks with the Iraqi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers.

Mr Nakasone is following the London summit meeting with an official visit to Mrs Thatcher, when he is expected to have further discussions on Middle East security.

Alliance MPs' takeover shames Opposition

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A night and a day of Commons chaos was yesterday provoked by just 10 Alliance MPs who staged a surprise takeover as the official opposition to a controversial Bill.

Labour had planned a full-scale attack against the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, which paves the way for abolition of the Greater *London Council and the Metro*politan councils.

In the event, the Labour onslaught collapsed at 3.44am. At that point, the Alliance MPs began to make so much running that by 11am they had occupied part of the Labour Front Bench.

One Labour MP said that the parliamentary party had been made to look like fools and incompetents. "This is a shambles of monumental proportions".

Other Labour MPs were critical of the Shadow Cabinet decision to take opposition to the Bill before the full House rather than in standing comittee

Because the debate overlapped the start of yesterday's *business, Wednesday, May 23* was lost. The Commons will today hold the emergency debate on the closure of British Leyland, Bathgate, which should have taken place yesterday.

All-night sitting, page 2
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Woman will lead scientists to South Pole

By Tony Samstag

A scientific exped ition to the South Pole, following the route take by its discoverer, Roald Amundsen, is to be led by a woman, its British organizer said yesterday.

It is due to start in September 1985 and will be the first polar expedition led by a woman, the first to retrace Amundsen's pioneering route of 1911-12, and the first attempt to reach the South Pole overland without mechanized transport since Sir Vivian Fuchs led the 1958 Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, Dr Neil McIntyre, of the Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London, said.

The leader is Dr Monica Kristensen, aged 33, of the Norwegian Polar Institute. She will be accompanied by Dr Neil, Mr Nick Cox, formerly of the British Antarctic Survey, and Mr Bjorn Wold, head of glaciology at the Norwegian Water Research Board.

Funds for the joint £254,000 expedition, which has the support of the Royal Society and the European Space Agency, will be raised privately in Britain and Norway.

Glaciology, the study of ice and snow, is the main purpose of the expedition. Scientists aim to complement satellite photographs of Antarctica with information from the ground *that may indicate* whether the southern ice sheet is growing or shrinking and whether climatic changes are rejected in surface snow samples.

During the first half of the expedition, across the Ross ice shelf, the team will study the effects of tides and storms on the ice, particularly the formation of icebergs.

Labour rebellion blocks leftist move to abolish Lord Mayor

The Labour left's socialist dream for Manchester lay shattered after unprecedented procedural arguments in the city's council chamber yesterday.

First its hopes for a Liverpool-style chair of council to replace the Lord Mayor and an all-left policy committee were dashed as right-wing Labour councillors voted with the Liberals and Conservatives.

Later it became clear that the left could not command a majority and there is effectively a hung council, with the six Liberals holding the balance of power.

Amendments proposed by right-wing Labour councillors, aimed at removing left wingers from key committee positions, were frustrated only by Liberal abstentions.

Mr William Egerton, who was the council leader until the local elections gave the left the majority, issued a warning that right-wing Labour councillors would again vote with the opposing parties against their colleagues.

He said: "The left got the rules for the Labour Party ripped up and I am entitled to do just what they have done over the past two years."

The left expected to retain the Lord Mayorship with Mr Kenneth Strath, who had promised to abandon the ceremonial regalia, the official car, and would not use the Lord Mayor's apartment in the town hall.

But in a surprise move, the Conservative leader, Mr Harold Tucker, was elected by 48 votes to 46.

Mr Tucker praised the 28 Labour councillors who defied their new leaders to vote for tradition. "They had the courage, conviction and determination to see a hundred years of tradition was not ditched overboard", he said.

In a further departure from tradition, the new leaders had decided that all 23 positions on the policy committee should go to their left wing colleagues.

But again the right foiled the left list plan, and succeeded in removing 13 left wingers from the committee, replacing them with 10 right wingers, two Conservatives and a Liberal.

That means there will be a majority of councillors on the committee who are hostile to the left wing policies of Mr Graham Stringer and his followers.

£1,000 kept in freezer

A trainer's £1,000 cash payment for a horse at the centre of the Flockton Grey racing swindle trial was kept in a freezer for six weeks a York Crown court jury was told yesterday.

Mrs Mary Mabbett, bookkeeper to and sister-in-law of Mr Kenneth Richardson, said that she kept the money in her home freezer to safeguard it until the balance of £1,530 arrived from Mr Stephen Wiles, a trainer.

The prosecution alleges that Mr Richardson, aged 46, owned two similar grey geldings which enabled him to make an elaborate pre-race switch.

But Mr Richardson has said that although both horses were once together at his stud farm they were sent for sale on his behalf by Mr Wiles weeks before the race.

Mrs Mabbett, of Windmill Lane, Driffield, said yesterday that it was weeks before the money was banked, although the stud farm's account was heavily overdrawn.

The trial continues.

The Prime Minister acknowledging the ovation at the conference with, with Mr John Gummer, party chairman, and Mrs Joan Secombe, chairman of the women's national committee

Boycott of Assembly ended by Unionists

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Official Unionist Party's boycott of the Northern Ireland Assembly ended suddenly yesterday with its leader saying that the party offered the leadership abdicated by a "demob-happy" Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Within hours of the six-month boycott ending, Official Unionist Assembly members attended a meeting of a report committee looking at ways of achieving devolution. Mr Prior welcomed the decision.

The speed with which Mr James Molyneaux, the party leader, acted surprised many people and perhaps indicated that the party was taking advantage of the uncertainty surrounding Mr Prior's future to get back into the Assembly.

During the boycott, which began after the murder of three worshippers at a Pentecostal Hall in co Armagh last November, the OUP has been deeply divided.

● The Oxford University Press has promised to alter part of the *Oxford Children's History* after complaints that it presented a distorted picture of Northern Ireland.

The offending section quotes an Army officer as saying: "As for Protestants, they are not like our Church of England people. They are strong Presbyterians and have extreme views ... Nearly every Catholic is on the side of the IRA".

Solicitors back advertising

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

More than 300 solicitors representing local branches of the profession throughout England and Wales gave their overwhelming backing yesterday to the proposal that they should be allowed to advertise their services and prices.

The Law Society council, meeting next month, will probably endorse the views of the London conference and allow unrestricted advertising provided it does not "bring the profession into disrepute".

The society has always strongly opposed price advertising, but the mood of yesterday's conference showed a complete change in attitude, partly created by the competition solicitors will face with the ending of their monopoly on house conveyancing.

An overwhelmingly majority was also in favour of allowing solicitors to set up partnerships with other professionals such as surveyors and estate agents, but there was strong opposition to the idea of a solicitors' building society, while the profession fights government proposals to allow banks and building societies into conveyancing.

There was clear support also for solicitors being allowed to undertake estate agency work, and being permitted to experiment on the best way to do this according to local conditions.

Reporting on the conference, which was closed to the press, Mr Graham Lee, the society's secretary of professional and public relations, said that the mood heralded a move by the profession into a new era in a competitive frame of mind.

Law Society review, page 4

Bathgate to urge BL shutdown

Today's mass meeting of workers from the threatened Bathgate truck works in West Lothian is expected to press for a complete shutdown of BL plants.

Shop stewards say they want to put pressure on the management and the Government to invest more money in Bathgate and safeguard its 1,800 jobs.

A sit-in at the works continued yesterday and union pickets prevented management and administrative staff from entering the building.

Employees are angry about the potential loss to local industry.

Attempts will be made to sell the works but few expect a buyer to be found.

Chancellor answers City critics

By Frances Williams

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday defended the Government's economic strategy against his City critics. He said inflation had been defeated "to all intents and purposes", the recovery had a good deal further to go and government finances were under control.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Confederation of British Industry, Mr Lawson conceded that the latest rise in interest rates was disappointing.

Concerned to calm City fears over recent high state borrowing, he said it was usually higher in the first half of the financial year.

Help for farmers promised

By Staff Reporters

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservative group in the European Parliament, yesterday emphasized the efforts being made to protect dairy farmers when the EEC milk quota scheme is introduced.

Although civil servants say that working out a scheme to avoid hardship is proving "a bureaucratic nightmare", ministers hope that details can be announced within a few days.

Sir Henry, addressing the annual conference of the Conservative Party women in London, said: "It is impossible to move from an open-ended guarantee system to a quota-based system without some painful adjustments, similar to those which have had to take place in other sectors of our society.

"I believe we shall be able to help the hardist hit, and that the British dairy sector will emerge at the end of its present diffilculties in a more secure and stable condition than it has been over the past few years."

He said the common agricultural policy had rightly been criticised for the open-ended guarantee it gave to farmers of a relatively high price for all the produce they came up with.

Mrs Thatcher put it more succinctly to the women who were obviously concerned about the effect on the party's chances in the rural constituencies.

"Food surpluses, overspending, red tape: this Government has taken the lead in getting the Community to face up to these difficultes: we cannot pursue fundamental beliefs at home and just abandon them when we leave Heathrow", she said.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said that the problem was that they did not have a Common Market. I like the Treaty of Rome", he said. "I wish it could be translated into the other languages of Europe so that other governments can read it and put it into action'.

● Health authorities are to be asked to assess the drug abuse in their areas and to offer plans of action to tackle it, the conference was told.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of state for Health and Social Services, said he would be writing to health authorities to tell them that the Government regarded dealing with drug abuse as one of its priorities.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said that everything must be done by the courts to impose the most severe penalties on pushers, particularly of hard drugs.

Dons resist order to name protesters

By John O'Leary

Fourteen polytechnic lecturers yesterday resisted a High Court order to identify 18 students photographed during a picket which prevented Mr Patrick Harrington, a National Front member, from attending lectures.

Two students who had been identified escaped suspended prison sentences after apologizing to Mr Justice Mars-Jones.

Seven demonstrators arrested during the most recent picket at the Polytechnic of North London, on Tuesday, were remanded on bail for two weeks by Highbury Corner magistrates. They face charges of obstructing the police, using threatening words and behaviour, or displaying insults in writing in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Mr Justice Mars-Jones had ordered the two heads of department and 12 course tutors to identify the other students photographed at a picket on May 1 by 10.30 yesterday morning. But the hearing, which took place in chambers, was adjourned until today after lengthy legal arguments.

The polytechnic branch of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, yesterday said in a statement that to comply with the order would breach the relationship of trust between teacher and student,

The judge earlier accepted an appology and a promise not to "molest or assault" Mr Harrington from two students who admitted defying an injunction by participating in the campaign to prevent him attending lectures. He said he had intended prison sentence, but had decided to accept the students' undertakings after hearing that they now advocate only lawful forms of protest.

Brittan pledges fair pay for police

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, tried yesterday to placate police anxiety that pay standards could be eroded this year, pledging that he would ensure officers continued to be "fairly paid for your difficult job".

The Home Secretary gave his promise at the annual conference of the Police Federation in Scarborough after being warned by Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the federation, that the police would not accept any attack on the pay formula established by Lord Edmond Davies in 1979. Under it the police receive the average of the annual earnings index from May to May, but the formula is under review amid strong police suspicion.

Amid applause, Mr Brittan, told the delegates, representing 120,000 officers i England and Wales: "I shall not allow your pay to fall behind as happened in the past. The service needs to recruit and keep officers who have the qualities to give a high standard of service to the public."

A senior Police Federation official apologized yesterday for using the word "nignogs" while answering questions from delegates during a debate.

It was used yesterday afternoon by Inspector Peter Johnson, of Durham, who is the chairman of the inspector secton of the federation, a member of a number of federation committees, and Home Office committees and has recently sat on a Home Office working party dealing with race relations.

During the debate he referred to "our coloured brethren, or nignogs". There was silence in the hall and then Mr Leslie Curtis, the chairman of the delegation, said: "That remark was not made". Later Mr Curtis said the federation apologized for the remark which did not represent the federation's views.

Mr Johnson said later: "I apologize for what I said. I could have dropped through the floor. It slipped out and should not have been said. I am not anti-coloured. I have worked hard to get people to understand we are all the same."

Employers to discuss teachers' claim

By Richard Garner of the Times Educational Supplement

The first signs of a thaw in the teachers' pay dispute emerged yesterday when local authority teachers agreed to hold talks with the 235,000-strong National Union of Teachers.

Strike action by the union has already forced the closure of nearly 200 schools.

Members of the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils, in the majority on the management side during pay negotiations, agreed to a request for a meeting with Mr Douglas McAvoy, the union's acting general secretary.

However, the prospects for the meeting, which it is hoped can be arranged before the weekend, look bleak because the association's policy committee yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to the pay claim going to arbiration.

Mr Philip Merridale, chairman of the association's education committee and leader of the management side in pay and negotiations, said: "everybody involved in this dispute wants to see it settled in the interests of the children. We welcome the initiative and hope to meet the NUT soon."

The Prime Minister, has turned down a union request for a meeting today while 1,100 NUT members lobby Parliament.

The union had written to the leaders of the four main political parties asking for a meeting.

Mrs Thatcher said she believed the 4.5 per cent offer was "very reasonable" and "reflects what the employers can afford in 1984".

She reminded the union that Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, had expressed his willingness to meet any of the teachers' unions.

Mr McAvoy described Mrs Thatcher's refusal to meet the union as a "clear indication of her feeling for teachers as a profession. Teachers will be disgusted and dismayed at this outright rejection."

School governors, page 3

Bishop designate defends his beliefs

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Bishop-designate of Durham, Professor David Jenkins, has moved to still the storm over his views on the Virgin Birth, the Resurrection and other doctrines, declaring himself to be "a believing bishop, not a doubting bishop".

He has prepared a long theological defence of an interview he gave on London Weekend Television and is sending it to those who write to him. In it he asserts that he believes in the Resurrection "in exactly the way St Paul does".

Clergy in the rural deanery of Durham will discuss Professor Jenkins's views at a meeting tomorrow and will watch a video recording of the interview. The Rural Dean, the Rev John Greaves, said yesterday that he expected the predominant feeling to be in favour of the biship.

But the Rev William Ledwich, who is chaplain of Hereford Cathedral School said that he is launching a petition against Professor Jenkin's consecration as a bishop, which is due on July 6.

In an interview with *The Times* Professor Jenkins, who is Professor of Theology at Leeds University, specifically denied that he was attacking the creeds in his television interview.

It is understood that neither of the two archbishops of the Church of England, Dr Robert Runcie of Canterbury and Dr John Habgood of York, doubts Professor Jenkin's suitability as the new bishop of Durham.

Pregnant wife wore no seatbelt

Mrs Josephine Marks, aged 23, who expects to give birth to her first child this weekend, was seven-and-a-half months pregnant when she was stopped in her car by traffic police because she was not wearing a seatbelt.

She was reported when she was unable to produce a doctor's certificate proving she had an exemption.

Yesterday Mrs Marks, of St Saviourgate, York, who admitted the offence, told Bulmer East Magistrates Court in York: "I normally wear a seatbelt but it became extremely uncomfortable because of my condition. Every time I tried to belt up, the baby objected by violently kicking me."

The court conditionally discharged her for one year.



Mrs Marks struggling into her seatbelt.

Sale room

British paintings fetch record auction prices

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

British pictures from the early part of the century were bid to record auction prices at Sotheby's yesterday. An impressionistic work by Sir George Clausen, entitled "The Shepherd Boy", brought a record price for the artist of £57,200 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

The next highest price was for a William Roberts, a picture poking fun at his fellow artist, Walter Sickert, entitled "He Knew Degas". It made an auction record price for Roberts at £36,000 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000). It shows Sickert in bed painting a picture, while his third wife, Therese Lessore, wields scissors over a mountain of newspapers.

The third auction price record was for Dame Laura Knight when her "Penzance Fair" sold for £26,400 (estimate £7,000 to £10,000).

Phillips' sale of Cricketana and sporting items saw greater enthusiasm for Wisden's *Cricketers' Almanack* than previously recorded in the sale room.

There was a complete set of the annuals from 1864 to 1983, good working copies without any fancy bindings, at £9,020 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000). The finely bound set from 1864 to 1963, which had belonged to Sir Pelham Warner, was the last big price at £8,580.

Che Guevara's diaries to be sold

Sotheby's will auction three diaries written in ballpoint pen by Che Guevara, the Latin American guerrilla fighter, on July 16. They are expected to fetch about £250,000, far more than auction prices previously recorded for modern manuscripts.

Sotheby's will also offer a contemporary diary kept by Guevara's deputy captain in the Bolivian campaign, Harry Villegas Tamayo, known as "Pombo", a Cuban negro revolutionary who excaped capture and led two other Cuban survivors across the Andes to Chiles.

The identity of the manuscripts' owner is being kept secret.

All-night sitting

How Alliance took over the opposition

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The debate on the final committee stage of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill was launched by Mr John Cunningham, the Opposition spokesman, at 5.13 pm on Tuesday.

More than 21 hours, 93 speeches and 20 Commons divisions later, the Labour Opposition was left exhausted, outmanoeuvred and bitter by a handful of determined Alliance MPs who had made up for their lack of numbers with sheer stamina and strategy.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, the SDP member for Stockton, South, told *The Times* on Tuesday night that the Alliance would attempt to take over from Labour the opposition to the legislation which provides for abolition of the GLC and metropolitan county elections.

According to plan, at bout 3 am yesterday the Labour front bench pulled out of the battle with a number of government concessions.

At that point, the Alliance took over amendments to the Bill, the debate and the running, ending up with Mr Simon Hughes, the Liberal MP for Southwark and Bermondsey, speaking from the official Labour Opposition dispatch box.

The Hughes takeover took place at 11 am and was said to have staggered the dozen Labour MPs who had spent the night debating the Finance Bill in an upstairs committee.

Downstairs, in the Chamber, the Opposition from Labour had been left to Mr Tony Banks, Newham, North West; Mr William Michie, Sheffield, Heelevy; and Mr Jeremy Corbyn, Islington, North.

The Opposition votes fell from 135 at 2.13 am to 17 at 3.44 am; 22 at 4.14 am; 21 at 4.50 am; 21 at 5.02 am; 22 at 6.08 am 21 at 7.15 am; 21 at 7.33 am; 24 at 7.44 am; 23 at 7.55 am; 23 at 8.26 am; 35 at 9.45 am; 39 at 10.12 am; 46 at 10.51 am, then leaping to 103 for the closure of the debate at 1.03 pm; and 137 votes for report of progress at 2.09 pm – by which time yesterday's scheduled debate had been effectively lost because Tuesday had encroached into Wednesday's business due to start at 2.30 pm.

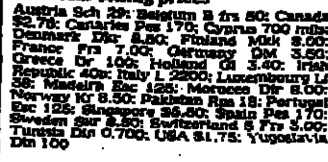
The closure caused a great deal of Labour friction when Mr David Nellist, the Militant supporter from Coventry, South East, tried to move it shortly after 1 pm. Mr Lawrence Cunliffe, a Labour Whip, tried to tug Mr Nellist back to his seat.

At another point Mr Nellist was seen to exchange angry words with Mr Jack Straw, the Opposition front bench spokesman.

Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal Chief Whip, commented on the night: "The Labour Party was a shambles. It planned to send its people home to bed at 1am and after they had begged the Government to throw them one or two feeble concessions, they all trooped off.

"We are deeply opposed to this Bill and we opposed it. Things were never like this when they opposed trade union Bills."

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $6.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100



Surrogate motherhood contracts exploit and degrade, scientists say

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Surrogate motherhood contracts, in which a woman is paid to bear a child for an infertile couple, can be almost as exploitative as prostitution and degrade the process of childbirth, *according to an influential* team of scientists, doctors and academics.

The surrogate mother should be under no legal compulsion or contractual obligation to give up the child against her will, and both she and the child may suffer emotionally if she does, a working party for the Council for Science and Society says in a report published today.

An American-based surrogacy agency has been set up in Britain and two British women are pregnant with babies for whom they will be paid £6,500.

The Council is a registered charity which promotes the study of the social effects of science and technology. The working party's chairman is Professor Gordon Dunstan, emeritus professor of moral and social theology in the University of London.

Other members include Dame Josephine Barnes, former president of the British Medical Association, Professor Gerald Dworkin, dean of the faculty of law at Southampton University, *and Professor Duncan Mitchell*, head of sociology at Exeter University.

The working party also recommends that all test-tube baby clinics, sperm and embryo banks and artificial insemination centres should be government-licensed and organized within the National Health Service to avoid commercial exploitation.

Despite its strong stand against surrogate motherhood the working party says that the practice should not be prohibited by law, because such a law would "probably be unenforceable" and the procedure "might be justifiable in very exceptional circumstances".

The team disapproves of surrogacy on practical and health grounds as well as from ethical and moral standpoints. Factors such as heavy smoking, excessive dringking or inadequate nutrition would put the health of the unborn child at risk.

After the child is born, there *are further, serious risks, the* team says. "if the surrogate mother fulfils her contract and surrenders the child on birth, she may well develop a sense of guilt and become subject to depression.

"She has a very involved and delicate relationship with the woman who takes over the child, and the emotional conflicts may become very serious. Furthermore, *the child himself* may suffer from a sense of confusion if, at a later stage, he is told the circumstances of his birth.

"Commercialization of this practice has already occurred in the United States and, in our view, this is a very dubious development. Agencies – usually lawyers' firms – have been established which specialize in finding surrogate mothers for prospective parents," the report says.

"Fees of the order of $25,000 have been quoted; some of it goes to the surrogate mother and the rest to the agency. This can be an exploitive practice, not dissimilar from prostitution, and it is one which can only degrade the process of childbirth."

Clinics specializing in in vitro fertilization techniques should be subject to licensing, as should sperm and embryo banks, the report says, and artificial insemination by donor centres should be organized by the National Health Service.

The report advocates the setting up of a permanent advisory committee to monitor *new scientific advances in* human reproduction.

Human Procreation: Ethical Aspects of the New Techniques. Oxford University Press. £3.95.

Leading article, page 13

Virgin births 'possible'

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Virgin births are not only possible but may have happened and men could become redundant, the authors of a new book argue today.

"The technology already exists and if an adequately supported team put their minds to the problem, women could do without men. They would be able to clone themselves", Dr Jeremy Cherfas and Dr John Gribbin say in *The Redundant Male*.

"Doctors working on test-tube fertilization have discovered that human eggs, with no help from a sperm, can divide".

Their view is endorsed, by coincidence today, by the Council for Science and Society. Parthenogenesis, or virgin birth, can certainly occur in frogs and mice, a council report says, "and could perhaps occur in humans".

The council says: "Normal fertilization is not entirely essential to the formation of an embryo. What is essential is that the single set of chromosomes in the oocyte [egg] shall become a double set. This can be achieved in the laboratory".

But an embryologist at the Bourn Hall clinic, near Cambridge, said last night: "We have observed thousands of human eggs but have never seen a spontaneous activation without sperm. It may be possible, but it has never been proven".

Majority for parent governors proposed

By Sarah Bayliss of *The Times Educational Supplement*

Significant changes in the way schools in England and Wales are governed, including an in-built majority for parents on governing bodies are outlined in a government Green Paper published yesterday.

Parental Influence at School aims to break the domination of local authority nominees on governing bodies: to define *more* clearly governors' powers and responsibilities; and to increase the parent's role in school life.

The Green Paper also seeks to give head teachers a "secure *legal foundation" and gover*nors a greater degree of independence in relation to local authority policies. It recommends that governors should meet at least four times a year, that they should produce an annual report and hold an annual meeting for parents. The governors would be responsible for rhe use of premises out of school hours and would be made aware of what is being spent on the school every year.

The discussion document argues that parents are not as involved as they would like to be and that schools' standards are the poorer for that.

"In the Government's view that changes now proposed will help local education authorities, teachers and parents to work together in the most fruitful ad effective way in the common task of giving all children the best school education that the nation can afford."

The Green Paper emphasises *that education authorities* would continue to have the final say on many aspects of the character and the running of their schools

Under the Green Paper, schools with more than 600 pupils would have 19 trained governors: 10 parents, 6 local authority nominees, two class teachers and a head teacher.



Mutual interest: The Princess of Wales and Mr Paul Hines, aged 20, studying one of his posters during her visit yesterday to the Albany community centre in Deptford, South-east London, of which she is president.

'Double life' of Dick Emery

Dick Emery was emotionally torn between the two women who are now fighting over the money he left behind, the High Court was told yesterday.

"He loved us both", his widow said. "He could not decide what he wanted most."

Miss Josephine Blake, aged 46, the comedian's fifth wife, was giving evidence on the second day of her fight for a bigger share of the £128,000 that *is left of his fortune after his* debts are paid. She said that for a time he would spend two weeks at a time with her at their home in St George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, and two weeks with his mistress, the former showgirl Fay Hillier, aged 35.

She said that living two lives left him depressed and even suicidal, and added that he once told her: "I wish to God both of *you would get out of my life*. I cannot stand it.

But she said: "The reason I stayed around was because I did not want this man to lose everything he had worked for."

He told both women different stories. He said he loved them both, promised to marry Miss Hillier but told his wife he would be coming back to her.

It is claimed by Miss Hillier that he wanted his wife to sell the house and divorce him, but Miss Blake told the court that he told her he could not envisage "in my wildest dreams losing you or losing the house".

Miss Hillier *was left the bulk* of his estate in his last will made in July 1982. She was bequeathed half the Weybridge house with the other half going to his wife.

Miss Blake said that officially she knew of none of his affairs. Unofficially she knew of two but suspected there were others.

The hearing continues today.

Families get smaller and more live alone

By Nicholas Timmins

Families in England and Wales are becoming smaller, with more people living alone, more one-parent families and fewer married couples with dependent children, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys says.

A report, based on the 1981 census, shows that the number of families has remained almost constant since 1971, at just over 13 million.

The number of one-parent families with dependent children has risen by three-quarters in a decade, up from 562,000 in 1971 to 912,000 in 1981. They now total 7 per cent of all families.

Married couples with dependent children have declined from 44 per cent of the total in 1971 toi 41 per cent of 5.5 million, and in the past 20 years, *the numbers of people* living alone has more than doubled.

In 1961 there were 14.6 million households in England and Wales. By 1981 that had *risen to 17.7 million an increase* of 21 per cent when the population rose by only 7 per cent.

Two thirds of the increase came from a 118 per cent *increase in the numbers living* alone, from 1.76 million in 1961 to 3.84 million in 1981. Sixty-seven per cent of those living alone are women.

Greater London has the highest proportion of people living alone, 26 per cent, while Merseyside has the highest proportion of households with five or more, 14 per cent.

Household and Family Composition, England and Wales; Census 1981 (Stationery Office, £10).

Household size	1961	1971	1981
	Percentages		
One person	12	18	22
Two persons	30	32	32
Three persons	23	19	17
Four persons	19	17	18
Five persons	9	8	7
Six or more persons	6	6	4

Building tax concession is refused

By Christopher Warman

The Government has rejected a request to exclude from value-added tax on building extensions and alterations all work carried out under contracts entered into on or before Budget Day last March.

In answer to a parliamentary question from Mr Christopher Hawkins, Conservative MP for High Peak, Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury, also rejected a plea to delay introducing VAT until December 31 on buildings acquired on or before March 13.

As a result of opposition to *the measures the Government* has decided to exclude listed buildings, ancient monuments and listed churches from VAT, which comes into effect on June 1.

The British Property Federation has advised its members that if payment is made to a builder by May 31 VAT can be avoided on alterations.

Appeal fails

An appeal by Brian Harris, aged 47, an optician from Blackpool who was struck off the Optician's Register in December after being convicted of drugs and sex offences, was dismissed by the Privy Council yesterday.

BL sales suffer from Ford price-cutting

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Austin Rover is an early casualty in the price war for new car sales triggered by Ford's return to heavy discounting at the beginning of this month.

In the first 20 days of May, Austin Rover's sales fell from 21 per cent of the market last month to less than 14 per cent.

The market share of the Metro, the biggest selling car in Britain for the past two months, fell from 8.7 per cent to 4.8 per cent. The Vauxhall Cavalier now leads, followed by Ford's Escort, Fiesta and Sierra, all with much improved sales.

Mr Sam Toy, chairman of *Ford of Britain, responded to* pressure from his dealers on May 4 and returned to the price war he quit eight months ago.

Bonuses of up to £350 a car have enabled dealers to offer *Granadas and Capris at up to* £1,500 below list prices, with up to £1,000 off Sierras.

Ford dealers reported an immediate increase in showroom traffic. In the past ten days Ford's market share has increased from 25.3 per cent to nearly 27 per cent and is still climbing.

Austin Rover is also suffering because of the resurgence of Japanese cars this month after a poor start to the year. In the first four months the Japanese took only 8.3 per cent of the market compared with their *"voluntary" ceiling of 11 per* cent. So far this month they have taken more than 12.5 per cent.

The Archers' royal hint

Princess Margaret may appear in *The Archers*, BBC Radio's popular soap opera. *Speculation rose last night that* she will visit Ambridge to boost the centenary appeal of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which she is president.

On Tuesday the appeal committee chairman, the Duke of Westminster, joined the cast for a story promoting the appeal.

Princess Margaret may also *figure in the story – in which the* Duke visits Borsetshire NSPCC committee.

Producer, Mr William Smethurst, said: "She very well might turn up and then she very well might not. It is a big event for Borsetshire and there may well be some VIPs, besides the Duke".



Festival first: Helen Mirren and John Lynch in Cal

Mirren wins top award at Cannes

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

Helen Mirren won the Cannes Film Festival best actress award last night: the first British performer to be so honoured for 12 years.

Miss Mirren, aged 37, won it for her role as a Northern Ireland Roman Catholic, in *Cal*, a love story set against the province's troubles, which will be released in London in the autumn.

The prize is Miss Mirren's first in her 16-year film career, although she won a number of theatre awards.

She was surprised by the Canns decision. "I was terribly unhappy making *Cal*," she said yesterday. "I felt more insecure on that film than on any other in my life. It was a really difficult part because it was so very uncharacteristic of me."

BR keeps its 'Great British Breakfast'

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Britain's most popular meal on wheels, the "Great British Breakfast", *has survived* a radical reappraisal of railway catering services.

Bacon, egg, sausage, tomato, mushrooms, fried bread and santé potatoes will continue to be grilled and fried in the traditional way and served on a silver salver while the rest of British Rail's hot meals go "modular" over the next five years.

Food for lunch and dinner will be prepared "ashore", chilled and stored, then heated in microwave ovens in the restaurant car. Travellers-Fare, *British Rail's catering division*, said that its breakfast does not lend itself to that treatment.

"You cannot pre-cook bacon and egg then heat it up again", a spokesman said yesterday. "So we decided to keep our customers' favourite meal in its traditional form."

The decision was not easy, because the 500,000 breakfasts served on British Rail each year are the main component in restaurant car capital and operating costs. Inter-City division had to subsidize train catering by about £5m last year; but market research showed it was essential to keep the passengers.

In an effort to cut costs a kind of "Euro-breakfast" of cold ham and cheese was considered briefly. "It went down like a lead balloon," Travellers-Fare said.

So the silver platter, survives – at a price. Its present cost to the traveller, even after that *£5m subsidy, is £7.30*.

Travellers-Fare is unconcerned: "It stills sells extremely well at that price."

PARLIAMENT May 23 1984

Night and day sitting on Bill to abolish elections

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

After an all-night, all-day sitting which resulted in the emergency debate on British Leyland plant closures being delayed until today (Thursday), the Government eventually got the third reading of its Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill which paves the way for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan county councils.

The Bill suspends the elections next year to all seven councils and provides for interim councils comprising members nominated by borough and district councils in the areas of the GLC and the other authorities.

When the committee stage was completed, the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill), after hearing submissions from Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, and other Labour MPs that the Bill was hybrid, ruled that it was not. He said he had considered the issue with great care.

The loss of Wednesday's sitting led to angry reactions from Scottish and Yorkshire Labour MPs. Blame was directed at Liberal and Social Democratic MPs who after the bulk of Labour MPs had departed in the middle of the night, kept the debates on amendments and clauses going, forcing division after division.

Mr Simon Hughes (Bermondsey and Southwark, L) spoke this morning for just over 100 minutes from the Opposition front bench. He and **Mr Alan Beith**, the Liberal chief whip, said the Alliance had taken over after Labour had abandoned its opposition to the Bill during the night.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Environment, said some Liberal behaviour during the night had been outrageous.

After Labour representations, the Speaker ruled that the emergency debate on the Leyland closures would be first business tomorrow (Thursday) and **Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, said that this would be followed by a debate on an Opposition motion on cruise missiles.**

When the committee stage of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill resumed on Tuesday afternoon, the first Labour amendment considered – designed to limit the scope of transfer of existing council functions to directly elected bodies – was rejected in the evening by 295 votes to 173 – Government majority, 122.

At 10pm the Alliance MPs forced a division on the usual motion to continue proceedings beyond that hour and that was carried by 306 votes to 20. – Government majority, 286.

During discussion of a requirement – in Clause 7 of the Bill – on the GLC and metropolitan county councils to provide information relating to their abolition, **Mr Tony Banks** (Newham North West, Lab) said that as GLC/councillor he would everything he could to frustrate what the Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkin, was doing.

I will (he said) encourage the GLC staffs association and Nalgo to put a ban on the provision of information to the secretary of state.

I think this law is bad law. The requirements being made of individuals infringe civil and human rights.

Whoever was sent from the Department of the Environment offices in Marsham street should be told: "Up yours, you are not going to get information from us."

Mr Banks was speaking to amendments designed to remove a duty laid on officers in the GLC and metropolitan county coucils to provide information to the secretary of state or authorities to which functions were being transferred.

The amendment was rejected by majority of 131 and 134 and after further debate the clause dealing with the provision of information was carried by 290 votes to 154 – Government majority, 142.

Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said he did not pretend it would be a pleasant state of affairs for the council officers concerned. But if there was conflict between the demands of the employer and those of the Government or a lower tier authority, such a situation would be the creation of the employing authority and no one else.

The statutory duty (he said) to provide information is imposed by Parliament: no one, not even the most vociferous authority, has the right to defy Parliament's wishes.

From the backbenches we have had the breathing of threats and rattling of sabres. Who can blame the Government for trying to equip itself with the minimum powers to provide the information necessary to enable the will of this parliament to be carried out?

Clause 8 of the Bill relieves the Secretary of State of the duty to consider amendments to the Greater London Development Plan or to a metropolitan county structure plan and also prevents the Local Government Boundary Commission from reviewing electoral arrangements in Greater London and in the metropolitan counties.

An Opposition attempt to delete the provision on plans was rejected



Banks: Many councillors will not serve

by 268 votes to 135 – Government majority 133. The division was held at 2.13am and it was the last of the night in which Labour MPs voted in any large number.

Thereafter all divisions during the night were forced by Alliance MPs. The Labour Opposition sought to withdraw an amendment after an assurance that the government would look again at the proposal to postpone the work of the Local Government Boundary Commission.

Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said the Government had decided to postpone the commission's work as it related to councils which were to be abolished, but if the Opposition withdrew its amendment he undertook to consider the matter carefully.

However at 3.44am the Alliance MPs forced a division and the Labour amendment was rejected by 251 votes to 17 – Government majority 234. Then followed divisions in which the Government had majorities of 213 and 190 and Clause 8 was then carried just after 5am by 207 votes to 21.

Further divisions followed with an attempt to adjourn the committee stage during consideration of Clause 9 which enabled a borough or district council to object at the audit of the GLC/Metropolitan county councils and to bring a court action. It also required the GLC and the MCCs to consult borough and district councils before determining their 1985-86 expenditure and the means of financing it.

It also required the GLC and the metropolitan county councils to consult borough and district councils before determining their 1985-86 expenditure and the means of financing it.

The Government majorities were of 163, 152, 144 and Clause 9 was carried shortly before 8 am by 162 votes to 24 – Government majority 138. Thereafter Liberal and Social Democrat MPs forced divisions on the two remaining clauses of the Bill and moved and divided on three new clauses, all on the order paper in the names of Labour MPs headed by Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment. The majorities in these votes were 138, 141, 142, 157, 155 and 164.

MPs then came to consider Schedule 1 of the Bill which lays down the number of councillors to be appointed by London borough councils to the Greater London Council. At a time when the Labour front bench was somewhat empty, **Mr Simon Hughes** (Bermondsey and Southwark, Lab) moved across from the benches below the gangway of the Opposition side of the House and sat on the front bench.

From the dispatch box he moved an amendment to increase the number of councillors to be appointed by the London borough to the interim GLC and to change the way in which they were split up between the boroughs. He spoke for 100 minutes on this amendment.

Mr Hughes argued that there should be a system which reflected proportionately the political composition of the London borough councils.

He went through each of the 32 borough councils listing the political make-up of each council and the votes the Conservatives, Labour and the Alliance had in the last elections to the council. He said the Government, instead of employing a contorted, unconstitutional, illiberal way should have adopted a proportional representation system.

Where on a borough council, there were the same number of seats on the unelected GLC and the same number of parties on the borough council, would they get one each? It would be more possible to have a more accurate reflection of the parties represented at local government level if there was a larger number of people to divide the seats between.

Alliance MPs had opposed the Bill all through the night and would go on opposing it because it was so flawed and unconstitutional. The official Opposition had abandoned their duty of opposing the Bill and departed although there was a small group of Labour MPs who had tried to keep the flag flying. Sadly their leaders did not follow them.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab), a member of the standing committee considering details of the Finance Bill which was also sitting, said Labour MPs on that committee had spent the last 20 hours arguing the case for industrial democracy and during those 20 hours not one word had been spoken from the two seats allocated to the Alliance on such a highly important matter.

That was because the Liberal Party had concentrated on a public relations stunt on the floor of the Commons.

Mr Hughes said they were seeking to amend the Bill because there would then be more members to share the tasks and do the job more effectively. It would provide a council in which there would be a possibility of divergent views. There would be a change of political control without a vote being cast.

Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for Environment, said he found it difficult to understand why the Alliance was being so unkind to the Government. The easiest thing would have been to say that the largest party on a council took all the seats.

But the Government had not done that. The Government had made clear that the nominees would be required to reflect as closely as possible the party balance on each council The Bill said appointments should be made in a way "to ensure that the balance of parties for the time being prevailng in that council is reflected in the persons who are for the time being members of the GLC".

Parties who benefited would be those who found it difficult to come first in elections. The Alliance were easily the most advantaged of the three parties from the Government's decision to allow minority representation on the transitional bodies.

Mr Jeremy Corbyn (Islington North, Lab) said there was a conspiracy between the SDP-Liberal Alliance and the Government to destroy the right of the people of London to elect their councillors.

This episode had been a well-orchestrated publicity stunt. Mr Hughes wanted to change the numbers representing each borough but not the principle behind it. The Alliance was merely using this as an



Hughes: Bill flawed and unconstitutional

opportunity to grab some public positions for itself, while also grabbing some cheap publicity.

In all his discussions with constituents concerned with the campaign against this legislation nobody had said that the thing that concerned them most was the number of representives. They wanted the right to elect those representatives. That was the fundamental point.

They should not be looking at the numbers in each borough. They should be presenting the strongest possible opposition to the legislation rather than merely rejigging some figures.

Millions of people were extremely angry to find their elections were being snatched from them and that those people elected for something else were to be brought in to supervise the butchery of their services.

Shortly after 1.30 pm with Mr Richard Tracey (Surbiton, C) on his feet opposing the Alliance amendment, Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) intervened on a point of order to ask for guidance on the timing of the emergency debate on Bathgate.

He said: A very important meeting is taking place between the management of British Leyland and not only the shop stewards but the official trade unions under the chairmanship of Mr Gerry Russell.

Can we have any guidance as to the likely timing of the emergency debate which affects a great many people?

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed), the Liberal whip, said he hoped the committee chairman, Mr Paul Dean, could say that of course the House could proceed with the emergency debate this afternoon if MPs wished to terminate the committee proceedings in time for that.

Mr Hughes (he said) sat down some two hours ago in order to ensure that was possible.

If MPs desire it, the procedures of the House are such that if we were to continue past 2.30 pm we would necessarily proceed first tomorrow to the situation at Bathgate, about which MPs are rightly concerned.

Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central, Lab): Is it in order for what is clearly an alliance between Liberals and Conservatives to prevent discussion of what is to my constituents a crucial issue, and that is the loss of their jobs at British Leyland?

Mr Dean: The House is in committee. Proceedings before the committee are in order. It is not possible for me as chairman of the committee to anticipate what may happen when the committee proceedings are completed. I am afraid I cannot help him further than that.

It is a matter for the committee to decide whether it continues its proceedings or whether it adjourns. It is not a matter for me.

Mr Alan Williams, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Swansea West Lab): As a consequence of the antics we have had here this morning it is that almost inevitable that the emergency debate which the Speaker said we should have today will be lost or deferred.

The other possibility is that legislation which all MPs on this side of the House purport to oppose could now end up being passed on third reading a day earlier than it might have been. This would be the result of the foolhardiness of the Liberal Party.

As points or order continued, **Mr Richard Alexander** (Newark, C) said there had been long speeches from the Labour benches until 4 am at which point Labour MPs disappeared. Thereafter Mr Hughes had spoken for 1hr 20 minutes.

It comes ill from either the Labour Party or the Liberal Party now to suggest that we, having sat through for 12 hours and more, should be deprived of seeing this Bill through

Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands West, Lab). As the Speaker ruled that an emergency debate on the issue of BL is even more important than a debate on cruise missiles, at what point would it be in order, if the committee does not make progress, to invite the Speaker to give us his opinion on this deadful delay.

Mr Dean: I cannot help him on that. At the moment the House is in committee.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab): It is quite clear that neither the Conservatives or the Liberals want the debate which the Speaker granted yesterday.

Since that debate is of crucial importance to so many people is it not in order for ways to be found for it to go ahead.

Mr Dean: We are now developing into a debate with no motion before the committee. This is irregular. I understand very well the points that are being made.

I am asking the committee to appreciate what I can do and what I cannot do. It is not possible for me as chairman of the committee to anticipate what might happen if the House decides to go out of committee.

Mr David Nellist (Coventry South-East, Lab): I think we have reached a stage where the debate on this clause has been fully aired. Are you in a position to accept a motion that a vote on this question now be put?

Mr Dean: Do I understand Mr Nellist is wishing to move the closure?

Amid noisy interruptions Mr Nellist resumed his point of order but failed to move the closure despite shouts from around him, such as that from Ms Clare Short (Birmingham Ladywood, Lab) to: Go on, do it!

Finally, with Mr Lawrence Cunliffe, a Labour whip, apparently tugging at Mr Nellist to sit down, Mr Beith jumped up and moved the closure. It was rejected by 207 votes to 103 – majority against 104.

Mr Jack Straw, an Opposition spokesman on the environment (Blackburn, Lab), seeking to get the committee stage adjourned, said the reason they were still there was because of the antics of the Liberal Party which had been such as to place at risk two important items of business affecting the people of Scotland and London, people whom Labour represented.

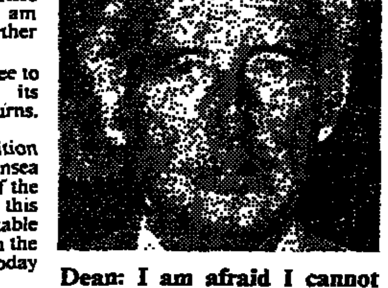
The Liberal Party had adopted these tactics without realizing it was shooting itself in the foot.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said he hoped the motion would be rejected. They had made a lot of progress in a long sitting and he thought there was a feeling in the House that the business should be disposed of.

The Liberal Party would have to defend itself. Some of its behaviour during the course of the night had been outrageous. It was astonishing to see Mr Hughes addressing the House from the Opposition dispatch box.

Labour MPs had also kept the proceedings going, including Mr Tony Banks and Mr David Nellist and Mr William Michie. It lay ill in the mouths of Opposition parties to try to end the proceedings on the Bill.

He realized there was great interest and concern about the emergency debate on the Leyland closures, but he had the assurance of Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, that the debate would still be



Dean: I am afraid I cannot help further

held, presumably tomorrow (Thursday). That debate would not be lost as a result of proceedings on the Bill continuing.

Mr Beith said there was no question that the emergency debate would be threatened by proper discussion of this Bill. If Mr Straw tempted him to disclose what Labour MPs from London constituencies said about the GLC (Money) Bill he would be very unwise ... (Loud interruptions and repeated Conservative shouts of "More").

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry (Bethnal Green and Stepney, Lab) said a few hours ago it was their clear understanding and the wish of the House that they should proceed with the emergency debate on the closures and their impact on the commercial vehicle industry, to be followed by the GLC Bill.

The result (he said) of the extraordinary filibuster and nonsense from the Liberal Party is that these debates have apparently been lost.

He asked the minister to confirm that the emergency debate would be on Thursday.

Mr Thomas Clarke said men from Bathgate had come to the Commons to hear the emergency debate and would not be proud of the way in which MPs conducted their affairs.

Scotland was not prepared to wait another day for the debate on a matter which, in many people's minds, should have been debated yesterday (Tuesday).

Mr Jenkin said in parliamentary terms it was still yesterday (Tuesday). The Government recognized the concern that existed over the statement made by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. There was everything to be said for the emergency debate taking place on Thursday and if the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) so decided the Government would be happy to fall in with it.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab) said the Liberal and SDP MPs, in trying to wriggle out of their responsibility for sabotaging the crisis debate, were trying to shift the blame onto others. Had it not been for the long speech this morning the committee stage could have been completed.

Blame for the loss of the debate lay squarely and firmly with Liberal and SDP MPs.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C) said he doubted whether Labour MPs were in a fit state to go ahead with the emergency debate because they had had far too much sleep (Laughter).

While I and hundreds of my colleagues (he said) have been sitting up through the night discussing how we can make the right judgment for the people of London, I was staggered to find that the people who have been going around the streets of London saying they were going to fight this Bill tooth and nail were not here at all. There were times when the Labour front bench was empty and there was hardly a Labour MP in the chamber.

If they stopped the proceedings they would simply be giving some kudos to one of the most scandalous filibustering nonsenses they had ever had. (Conservative cheers).

Bearing in mind the irresponsibility of the Liberal Party and the lack of attendance of the Labour Party, they should continue with the Bill. They must let the people know that the Liberals and SDP MPs had acted in a wholly irresponsible way which was an affront to democracy.

Mr Campbell-Savours said the Liberal Party had set out deliberately to destroy Wednesday's busines.

Mr Straw, at 2.10 pm, said they must have the division right away or Wednesday's business would, n any event, be lost, as it would take 15 minutes for a division.

At this point Mr Banks and Mr Nellist both stood as if seeking to speak and Mr Straw and other Labour MPs waved them down.

The motion to adjourn the committee stage was rejected by 214 votes to 137 votes – Government majority, 77.

Mr Donald Dewar, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow), Garscadden, Lab) said it was clear that the expected debate on the situation at Bathgate and Leeds would not now take place today and the assurance that it would be held tomorrow was not very satisfactory. Was there to be a statement by the Leader of the House to clarify what was happening?

Today's business had been cynically killed by the Conservatives who seemed to think that there was some party advantage in getting the third reading of the present business a day earlier than they might otherwise have done. It was a confused, chaotic, muddled and undignified situation.

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, said it looked as though Wednesday's business would be lost. Tomorrow's business would be revised and its nature made known to the House as soon as possible.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab) said he and Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central, Lab) represented 400 people whose jobs were to disappear. The House decided that the matter merited discussion today, but the Liberal Party was not the slightest bit interested in jobs.

Mr Dean said his powers were limited. The House was in committee and was about to return to the debate on an amendment. It was for the committee to decide how long it sat. It was not in his power, as chairman, to anticipate what would happen when the House eventually resumed. The Leader of the House was in a much better position to help.

Mr Dewar said it was not satisfactory merely to say that there would be a readjustment of tomorrow's business. It would be helpful if the Leader of the House would make it clear that he intended to honour the commitment to include the emergency debate in the rearranged business.

Mr Biffen said it would be necessary to have the most monumental misconception of realities to suppose that the matter to which Mr Dewar referred would not be debated.

Labour MPs continued to press Mr Biffen for a statement on when the emergency debate on the closure



Clarke: Men have come from Bathgate

of BL's truck and bus manufacturing plants would go ahead.

Mr Biffen: I cannot anticipate my full statement which I will make later on.

I say to all those who are anxious about the emergency debate that they will not be disappointed.

Mr Tracey than resumed discussion on the amendment dealing with the number of members who woul sit on the interim authority which would replace the GLC.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) said the only way to improve the Bill would be to set fire to it. The amendments would not help to make the measure acceptable. There was an attempt by the Liberal-SDP Alliance to try to get a few extra seats on this undemocratic body by the back door.

There was a fairly good chance that many Labour borough councillors would refuse to serve on the interim council.

Whatever Tory MPs might think of Mr Livingone's politics he was grossly underpaid for his talents. Perhaps there should be a vote to provide a large sum so that Mr Livingstone could continue to represent the people of London and members of the GLC in his fine way.

Mr Straw said that he hoped the Liberal Party had learnt a lesson by their stupid antics because far from delaying the Bill, they were bringing forward its approval by one day.

He hoped that up and down the country people would understand that the Liberals were not serious about politics, about addressing themselves to the issues, or about Bathgate and Jaguar Cars.

They should learn the lesson that they had sometimes to think of the consequences of their actions.

Mr Hughes said that if they had to accept the Bill, it would be better altered than not. The Liberals had continued to oppose every clause irrespective of whether other MPs had joined them, stayed with them or supported them.

The Bill was unconstitutional, anti-democratic and unacceptable to those who believed in elected local government.

The amendment was rejected by 381 votes to 12 – Government majority, 369.

A Labour amendment to increase the number of representatives from the districts to the metropolitan county councils was rejected by 243 votes to 154 – Government majority, 89. Schedule One was carried by 239 votes to 159 – Government majority 80.

Schedules two and three were agreed to, and the committee stage was concluded.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, unsuccessfully sought to persuade the Speaker that the Bill was Hybrid and should be referred to the Examiners, a procedure which would have delayed its progress.

Dr Cunningham said the issue of hybridity related to the omission from the Bill of arrangements for the representation of electors who resided in the City of London. They would be effectively disenfranchised under the interim arrangements.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) ruled that the Bill was not prima facie hybrid. He said he had looked most carefully into the possibility of hybridity.

The City of London has always been a separate chartered corporation of great antiquity with its own distinct constitution.

The Bill did not purport to offer rights to the electors. It gave certain rights to a class of local authorities, namely the London boroughs in London and the metropolitan district councils outside London.

Further points of order followed in reply to which the Speaker held to his ruling that it was not prima facie a hybrid Bill.

Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, moving the third reading of the Bill, said the Government's policy had been endorsed at the General Election and nothing since then had reduced its determination to give the electors what they had clearly voted for.

They want less government (he said) and not more government.

There was no question of the Secretary of State having powers, as had been asserted, to cancel elections anywhere for any reason.

Neither was it true to say that the Government was presenting the Bill before the House knew its plans for abolition. Its plans were known. They remained broadly as stated in the White Paper *Streamlining the Cities*.

It would be absurd to allow the elections to go ahead for the rump council in the final period. It was a sensible course to appoint to the transitional council elected members of a lower tier authority. The Bill did meet the criteria of being fair and sensible.

Dr Cunningham said the Bill might more properly be described as the transfer of political control Bill because at least in London that would be the outcome.

Members of the Liberal Party had portrayed the events of the last 24 hours as a victory for them but the net result of their activities was that it was going through the House more quickly than it would otherwise have done.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Emergency debate on the closure of BL's truck and coach plants at Bathgate and Leeds. Debate on Opposition motion on deployment of cruise missiles. **Lords (11):** Rating and Valuation (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, report stage.

Britain has no standing in case of Muzorewa

HOUSE OF LORDS

Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, now felt he was strong enough, like Hitler, to ignore the law, **Lord Paget of Northampton** said in the Lords when moving a motion calling attention to the state of judicial procedure in Zimbabwe and the imprisonment of Bishop Muzorewa.

He said that free and fair elections, promised by the British Government, were held 12 years ago and were probably the last seen there.

The terrible results (he said) of Lancaster House must weigh on the conscience of the Government.

He called for the British Government to pay compensation to the airmen, put on trial in Zimbabwe, out of any future aid which might be paid to Zimbabwe.

He said these airmen had had confessions tortured out of them and had left the country looking like skeletons. They should now be compensated for the cost of trial, believed to be £100,000, as well as any pensions they were owed.

Mr Mugabe's assassination troops should be moved out of Matabeleland where they had committed appalling atrocities. One or two lorry loads of corpses were moved from a concentration camp in the territory and dumped in a mining shaft owned by Mr Tiny Rowlands. The shaft was then blown up, but this did not stop the smell of dead bodies.

Lord Paget also called for the release of Bishop Muzorewa. This could be achieved by threatening to withhold foreign aid.

The Americans (he added) showed us the only argument that works with Mr Mugabe – the threat of removing aid. That is what made him take off the curfew.

It is no use pussy-footing about with a man of that sort.

Lord Walston (SDP) said he has never heard such a farrago of insinuation, imagination, inaccuracy and distortion.

The picture Lord Paget purports to give (he said) is one which nobody with the remotest concern with that country could possibly recognize.

Lord Soames (C) said much attention had been directed to the horrors, violence and torture going on in Matabeleland. That was part of the story of Zimbabwe, but it was not the whole story. The picture needed to be got into perspective.

He doubted whether there was any black nation in Africa which had a better and more fair judiciary than Zimbabwe, represented as it was by black, white and Asians. Detention without trial was not imposed by the judiciary, but by the government under emergency power regulations.

The state of emergency had existed for many years, and the emergency powers inherited from governments that had gone before were part of the agreement made at Lancaster House. Without the election the war would have continued and it was on that issue the election had been fought and won.

Lord St Oswald (C) said Mr Mugabe's Fifth Brigade could be compared to an SS squad. They were under the Prime Minister's direct command and employed to eliminate his opponents.

Lord Boston of Faversham (Lab) for the Opposition, said it was essential to see the whole of the situation in Zimbabwe in perspective and not to be blinded by some very disturbing happenings into believing that everything was wrong and nothing was right.

The detention of Bishop Muzorewa was an internal matter for the Government of Zimbabwe. Neither Britain nor anybody else had the right to interfere.

Responsibility for what was happening in Zimbabwe must weigh very heavily on Mr Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian Premier, who had a great deal to answer for.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said while trying to meet the expectations of a newly emerging people, the Zimbabwe government had the situation made more difficult by the world recession and three years of drought. In that situation it had many considerable achievement to its credit.

Nothing had happened to Bishop Muzorewa outside the agreement made at Lancaster House and the United Kingdom Government had no standing to intervene in the case nor was it in a position to judge the rights or wrongs of it. Nevertheless the Zimbabwe Government was aware of public concern here at the Bishop's continued detention.

Law Society hires outsiders to suggest radical reform

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society is to engage a firm of management consultants to review its role as the administrative and professional body of solicitors in England and Wales and improve its efficiency.

The review was announced yesterday by Mr Christopher Hewetson, president of the society, in a policy speech at a conference in London of about 300 solicitors representing local law societies.

The consultants, he said, would have wide terms of reference to examine, among other things, the role of the society as administrator of the legal aid scheme; and its dual responsibilities as a professional body and as a "policeman" to enforce the profession's standards.

Despite some reforms to management procedures, a "more radical and external review is required to ensure that the machine is as efficient as both the profession and the public are entitled to expect".

The review comes in the wake of widespread concern of the way the society functions, particularly after the Glanville Davis affair in which Mr Davis, a former council member, was struck off for overcharging a client by £131,000.

The affair was the one matter which "has done most damage to the prestige of the society", Mr Hewetson said. Unfortunately the society's own report on the case had given rise to the "common perception of complete disarray in Chancery Lane", which was not true.

Some steps had been taken as a result of that report and with the external review it had taken "all steps which can reasonably be required ... to meet the criticisms which have rightly been levelled against the society", he said.

"We ought now to apply our minds without further distraction to the many problems which confront the profession as a whole."

There has been mounting pressure for reforms of the society and calls for the separation of its "trades union" and disciplinary functions, as in the medical profession.

Mr Hewetson said the review should include "consideration of whether the work of the professional purposes committee should be separated into two parts", one dealing with complaints and investigations and the other with the society's pastoral role.

He also announced the setting up of a standing committee, independent of the society's council, which will recommend proposals for revision of the society's bylaws and constitution after consultation with the profession. The committee should include lay members.

On advertising, Mr Hewetson said that in the light of American experience, there is "scope for coming to terms with market forces and enabling the profession to complete on fair terms without damaging those essential characteristics of a profession".

But he was against the idea of a solicitors' building society while the battle with the Government over letting banks and building societies do conveyancing was not yet lost.

Mr Hewetson indicated that solicitors should be free to experiment in proposals on property centres and estate agency.

Rugby star leads study of salmon

By Tim Jones

Gareth Edwards, the former Welsh rugby star, has been appointed to lead a team of Welsh water authority specialists to discover why catches of salmon and sea trout, which account for half of the fish caught south of the Scottish border, are declining.

Anglers are estimated to spend about £15m in Wales during the fishing season, but that income is now threatened because the salmon are no longer swimming in great numbers to spawn in the head waters of the Welsh rivers.

Disappointed fishermen are staying away and rod licence sales have fallen nearly 20 per cent in the past five years.

Mr Edwards, who has been appointed to the authority by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said: "There is a widespread concern for the future of these migratory fish which are priceless assets in the Welsh environment and tourist industry".

Evidence and suggestions will be gathered from anglers, netmen and fishery owners by the new working group which will report in September.



Trunk call: Miss Vanessa Hetherington greeting Dilberta the elephant at the reopened zoo stop on the London Waterbus route along the Regent's Canal. The landing stage delivers visitors to the heart of the zoo opposite Lord Snowdon's aviary. Miss Hetherington and her collegues, Mr Paul Power, Miss Polly Davidson and Mr Nick Fairfax, are in a group raising money for "Operation Raleigh", a round-the-world trip, one of whose aims is to familiarize young people with animals

(Photograph: John Voos).

Fire victim picture 'not insensitive'

The Press Council has rejected a complaint that a newspaper acted insensitively in publishing a picture of a dying man in a London fire.

It said yesterday that, despite pressures on editors because of dramatic action pictures shown on television, the press had to maintain its own standards.

The council expected that editors would carefully consider distress liable to be caused to relatives and friends

Mr P. King, of Heathfield, East Sussex, complained about a picture in the Brighton *Evening Argus* showing a man clinging to a drainpipe beside a smoking window with another man slumped on the sill. Moments later, the newspaper said, the man on the sill fell.

The editor, Mr David Williams, replied that his newspaper believed it should report realistically and there were occasions when the public interest was such that the need to portray horrific or violent events outweighed other considerations.

The council decided Mr Williams did not use his discretion insensitively or improperly.

Campaign for Europe: 4

Storm clouds over the hillsides

In the fourth and final article on the parties' prospects for next month's European elections, TIM JONES looks at the four Welsh constituencies, where dairy farmers, in particular, are angry about the EEC's common agricultural policy.



Pretty bikini-clad farmers' wives bathing in milk in the centre of Carmarthen town may provide light relief to shoppers but they fail to raise a smile in the Welsh Office or the Conservative Central Office for Wales headquarters in Cardiff.

For those recent scenes so reminiscent of continental farmers ploughing food back into the land serve as a warning that the powerful agricultural lobby in the principality is in a volatile mood.

Two of the four European Parliament constituencies in Wales, Mid and West Wales and North Wales, are predominantly agricultural. Even in the others. South East and South Wales, vast acres are given over to farming.

The warning signs were flashed to the Government last week when Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, was told by Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union: "Help farmers, milk producers in particular, to overcome the problems which sudden and harsh decisions taken in Europe with your approval have brought".

With those storm clouds gathering over the Brecon Beacons it is just as well for the Conservatives that three of their candidates have farming backgrounds. Even the South Wales aspirant is studying land use.

With its unerring feel for publicity, Plaid Cymru has sensed the mood of the farmers, a group which it believes votes more than any other in its own self interest. It has already coined a phrase, "The rich barley barons of England", to create the impression that once again Wales is suffering while perfidious Albion prospers.

The party, which has dropped its opposition to British membership, is campaigning for special protection for medium and small farms and wooing the industrial vote in the south by calling for much greater levels of subsidies for the coal industry.

Ultimately Plaid Cymru believes the "blind centralism" of the EEC can be broken only if Wales has its own representative on the Council of Ministers to fight for a much greater proportion of the regional funds than the 4 per cent it now receives.

In spite of its enthusiasm, the party will not return a member to Europe and its greatest impact could be the degree to which it influences tactical voting during the election. In North Wales Mr Tom Ellis, the former Labour MP who is now president of the Social Democratic Party in Wales, believes the 14 per cent vote Plaid Cymru received in the general election could be undermined to yield the 6.2 per cent swing from the Tories necessary for victory.

The Alliance is projecting itself as the only party truly committed to the European ideal, while campaigning for reforms within it.

For Wales, it argues, membership has been beneficial, ranging from European Investment Bank loans for the Dinorwic Power Station to grants from the Coal and Steel Community for areas such as Deeside, Cardiff, and Ebbw Vale.

In nine years of membership, the Alliance points out, Wales has received many benefits, not least the £220m secured from the Regional Development Fund.

In spite of its lukewarm attitude towards the Market, the Labour Party holds three of the four seats. The record suggests that in the past its MEPs regard a seat in Strasbourg as a stepping stone to Westminster.

If anyone is to benefit from the farmers' mood it is unlikely to be Labour, for it believes that social justice demands more spending on the regional and social funds and less on agriculture.

Mr David Morris, its candidate for Mid and West Wales, said that there was a distinct advantage in people voting for him as an anti-marketeer as it served as a signal that they wanted a change. He believes that if the market's steel proposals are not in the interests of Wales then Britain should break the rules.

The election in Wales has failed to tempt any fringe candidate anxious to lose his £600 deposit and Marilyn Smith, campaigning on an ecology ticket in Mid and West Wales, is the only person not allied to one of the big parties.

The greatest challenge facing all the parties in the principality is to excite public interest in the campaign. A stranger in the land could travel the 200 miles from Holyhead to Cardiff without being aware there is an election being fought. Unless, of course, he happened to be in Carmarthen when the bath tubs were being towed by tractors.

Concluded

Consumer group demands cheaper food

By David Cross

Members of the European Parliament must be more in touch with consumers and less with rich, vocal producers, a leading British consumer organization said yesterday.

Launching its *"Whole Europe?"* manifesto for the European elections, the Consumers in the European Community Group (CECG), which represents British consumer organizations on EEC affairs, said the Community had only itself to blame if many people associated it with "red tape, high food prices and butter mountains". That would change "only when the Community can be seen to be doing something for the ordinary consumer", the manifesto said.

Mr Stephen Crampton, secretary of CECG, said at a press conference in London yesterday, that some people apparently believed that the community's farm policy had been "reformed". But in fact agriculture ministers had increased farm spending, not cut it.

"The price of beef has already risen and the prices of milk, butter, bread, eggs, poultry, pork and many manufactured foods could well rise too", he said.



Mr Crampton: "Farm spending going up".

"It has been suggested that the milk surplus and butter mountain will disappear with the introduction of milk quotas. What has actually been agreed is that the EEC will pay for milk production of around 100 million tonnes, when consumption is only about 88 million tonnes: so we have a guaranteed dairy surplus every year."

Mr Crampton did not blame the farmers. "Our criticism is of the Community for fixing artificially high support prices in the first place and for misleading farmers". The advice given as recently as last year to 'produce, produce, produce' was irresponsible.

"No one in this election can therefore possibly claim that the common agricultural policy is being reformed for Britain's consumers. The CAP needs less regulation, less intervention, less protectionism and lower prices", he added.

The manifesto contains a series of proposals to make the EEC consumer-oriented. They include:

● A sustained freeze on all farm support prices for surplus products such as milk, beef cereals, sugar and wine, to increase consumption and cut surpluses.

● Fewer and lower taxes on imports from countries outside the EEC.

● Action to compensate consumers for injuries caused by defective products.

● Action against the artificially high price of cars sold in Britain. The manifesto points out that British consumers pay considerably more for the same model than motorists in other EEC countries.

● More competition and lower fares in European air transport.

● Simpler and less bureaucratic procedures for Community citizens travelling in other EEC countries to get emergency medical help.

● The introduction of lead-free petrol.

The 16-page document concludes: "The CECG looks forward to the emergence of a community to which Europe's consumers can feel they belong. The new European Parliament can help to bring about that community or keep it a cosy club for producers. Which will it be?."

Banking's biggest rescue

Week that saved Continental

*How the US Federal Government and the biggest American banks decided to bail out the continental Illinois bank, as reported by **The New York Times.***

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION
231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60697

At dawn last Thursday William M Isaac was roused from his hotel bed by a telephone call. After a roller-coaster week of desperate resue effort, the fate of Continental Illinois bank was still hanging in the balance. At 4am the lawyers were at loggerheads.

"I heard the thing was breaking apart," said Mr Isaac, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. He rejoined his lawers and the bankers' lawyers, who were wrangling over the final terms of the largest bailout effort in banking history, the rescue of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.

The negotiations early that morning proved the final stretch of a week-long-race to save Continental and thereby sustain confidence in the US banking system.

The week had begun with wire service reports warning of Continental's imminent demise. The rumours, untrue at the time, came within a hair of becoming self-fulfilling, as Continental, bank regulators and other bankers struggled with the near-impossibility of restoring lost condidence. It was ended only by the Federal Reserve System's pledging its limitless credit behind the beleaguered bank.

Continental, the eighth-biggest bank in the United States, was finding it next to impossible to hold or replace deposits from large companies and financial institutions at home, in Europe and in Asia.

Although such deposits typically come in tens and hundreds of millions of dollars, they are insured by the government only up to $100,000 (£71,000) for each account. Fearing that the bank might fail, some large depositors took flight. Meanwhile, to lure new deposits, Continental had to pay very high interest rates

By the time it was over, government regulators and the US's biggest bankers, moving swifitly, had put together a rescue plan that they – people who normally shun hyperbole – call "historic" and "unprecedented." The Federal Government had shown just how far it would go to protest the banking system's integrity.

The account that follows is based on interviews with bankers, government regulators and other people familiar with details of Continental's crisis.

The morning of Monday, May 7, was hardly any different at Continental from the beginning of any other week.

But on the bank's fifth floor, where the treasury and bond departments are situated, David J Taylor, Continental's chairman, was pondering what looked like a vote of no confidence in his stewardship by a handful of foreign banks.

Banks in West Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands and Japan had become nervous about reports that more commercial loans had gone bad at Continental on top of the $2.3 billion in problem loans reported at the end of this year's first quarter. Some pulled out funds; others demanded higher rates.

A week-long race to preserve Continental and confidence in the US banking system

On Tuesday, Reuters news agency asked Continental to comment on rumours that it was headed for bankruptcy. Normally the bank would not comment on such rumours. However, deciding that this rumour should be attacked vigorously to reassure the foreign depositors, Mr Taylor had the bank's treasurer denounce the reports as "totally preposterous."

His words had hardly been uttered when the Commodity News Service moved a story that said a Japanese bank was interested in buying Continental.

Money from Japanese banks had already started to flee at an alarming rate. And the pattern of the withdrawals promised that there would be more.

When Mr Taylor left his suburban home by limousine at 6 am Thursday, he expected to face a day of returning to normal. He was wrong. European banks were now bailing out as fast as the Japanese.

Mr Taylor began rousing Washington. On Thursday, he read C. T. Conover, the comptroller of the currency, a Japanese wire-service account of the comptroller's purported talks to the Japanese.

Mr Conover began his own attack on the rumours. Normally regulators do not comment publicly on rumours or individual banks they supervise.

"Last Friday", said Mr Isaac of the FDIC, "I got a call from Todd Conover asking if I could join him in Volcker's (Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman) office to discuss the situation at Continental.

"We had a contingency plan for this kind of circumstance and decided it ought to be implemented if the situation continued to deteriorate.

By Friday, May 11, a surface calm had returned. The price of the stock rebounded. But deposits continued to leave Continental.

Before the books were closed that night the bank had borrowed £3.6 billion from the Federal Reserve, convincing top management that help would be needed from the banking world.

Mr Taylor appealed to Lewis T. Preston, chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York, for help, about the time that the Japanese merger rumor reached Mr Conover. Through the following weekend and mostly by telephone, Mr Preston, Mr Taylor and the heads of 15 other banks negotiated an ambitious $4.5 bilion loan for Continental.

The $4.5 billion loan was anounced, but the run persisted, even accelerated.

Early Tuesday morning Mr Volcker began making calls. He reached Mr Isaac at home at 7.30 "The situation is continuing to deteriorate," Mr Volcker said. "When can you come in?"

"We decided on Tuesday we would meet with the banks on Wednesday," said Mr Conover.

When that meeting broke up Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, began making calls. He requested an 11.30 meeting in his office with his deputy secretary, R. T. McNamar, along with Messrs. Volcker, Isaac and Conover.

Mr Isaac and Mr Conover joined the secretary for lunch in his private dining room. The decision was made then to ask the large commercial banks to contribute a share of the $2 billion capital infusion that Mr Isaac had settled upon.

The critical meeting at Morgan began the next morning with Mr Preston in charge. It had an informal quality. Neary every major participant in the banking system took a seat at the Morgan conference table, although no representative of Continental was present.

"Volcker began the meeting by outlining the nature of the problem in general terms," said one of those present. "He said he felt it was important that the banks act quickly and decisevely to demonstrate to the world at large that we had the ability to cope with a major problem.

Mr Conover then went over details of Continental's difficulties and the condition of the marketplace. Mr Isaac followed, laying out the FDIC's plan to invest $2 billion in subordinated notes in Continental with the banks then taking £500 million to the total. This and the corporation's assurance of protection for deposits exceeding $100,000 was to be the principal, and most important, departure from the safety net operation that had already failed.

Just brfore lunch, Mr Isaac got a reading on the progress othe talks.

Still there were differences over details in the FDIC's plan, over the amounts of money involved there and over the new loan, of $5.3 billion that the banks eventually setled upon, bringing the rescue total to $7.3 billion. The Morgan meeting ended at 6.30, with everyone in accord on the outline of the plan.

European banks were now bailing out as fast as the Japanese

For others that day, the lawyers and the regulators, there remained more difficult work.

At 4am Thursday Mr Isaac received a call in his hotel room.

The banks' lawyers, it turned out, had doubts about the way the $2 billion capital infusion for Continental would be handled.

The discussions were still stymied at 7 am.

The bankers and lawyers sat down and negotiated, finally resolving the $2 billion issue

EEC must strike bargain with Britain to force through its budget

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

For the first time, the European Commission is budgeting to spend more money than it knows it can raise. It announced plans yesterday to pay out about £1,150m next year over the legal ceiling on Community revenue.

It took this expensive decision on the assumption that before the end of this year the long and bitter argument will end over Britain's contribution to the budget. That would leave the way open for extra money to be available from October next year.

Presenting the £16,862m budget – the largest ever – Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Commissioner responsible, told the European Parliament that he would have to seek a binding guarantee from member states that they would provide all the necessary money if, for any reason, the ceiling could not be raised in time.

The Commission's plans to spend more money next year came as the Parliament was considering the Commission's scheme to raise a loan to pay an estimated £1,400m overspend this year. Inauspiciously for the Commission the Parliament did not like the loan idea, which it considered could be illegal. Instead it wants member states to contribute the necessary money in advance payments. Like the Commission, the Parliament thinks it would be best to pay any outstanding debts this year with the anticipated extra cash from next year.

This idea threatens to run into a legal quagmire as sticky as the one surrounding the loan plan. Yet unless there is unanimous agreement among member states on a way to find the extra cash to meet the bills, the Commission is in danger of breaking the most binding commitment of all. This states that whatever happens the books must balance at the end of the year.

Britain has made it plain it will not agree to raise the ceiling until it is satisfied with its budget deal, which means the Community has no easy way out of its financial crisis unless Mrs Thatcher can strike a bargain at the Fountaine Bleau summit next month. This fact led Madame Simone Veil, leader of the French anti-Socialist list for the European elections, to accuse Britain, she complained, was breaking the rules and not allowing the Community to progress.

However, she rejected any idea of further reforms in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) to reduce spending in this most expensive part of the budget. Despite CAP reforms agreed earlier this year the 1985 budget estimates will absord 68.7 per cent of the total available, compared with 68.3 per cent this year. The growth rate has slowed but not stopped. More is asked for both the Regional and Social Funds, because, Mr Tugendhat said, it would not be right "to amputate the community's existing policies or to abort its new ones".

So the Commission would like to increase spending in these non-agricultural areas by 12.75 per cent. And this extra spending – on areas of particular interest to Britain – will take the budget into the red.

Mrs Thatcher thus has been offered a further carrot to prevent her using the stick of bankruptcy in the budget argument to beat the other member states into submission.

EEC EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

	1984 Approved	1984 Current estimate	1985 Planned
Agric spending	16,500	18,631	19,315
Other spending	6,556	6,656	7,715
UK and West G rebates	1,202	1,202	–
Reimbursements (1)	1,104	1,049	1,074
Total expenditure	25,362	27,538	28,104
Total income	25,405	24,855	26,191
Overspend	+43(2)	–550	–1,913

(1) Money repaid to member states to cover administration costs.
(2) Hoped for margin of income over expenditure amounts quoted in European currency units. For 1984 one ECU is worth 61p: for 1985 one ECU is 57p.

Overshadowed smiles: A picture of President Mubarak dominates and election rally near Cairo as Mr Fuad Mohieddin, left, the Egyptian Prime Minister, laughs with candidates.

I have made the world safer, says Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Three and a half years of Reaganism have made the world a safer place, not more dangerous as many of President Reagan's critics assert.

This was the theme throughout the President's answers to questions during his nationally televised White House press conference on Tuesday night, the twenty-fourth since he took office and one which focussed almost wholly of foreign policy issues.

The President said the perception that "I have an itchy finger and will blow up the world" had been created by the press. Having lived through four wars, no one wanted peace more than he did.

He sought to reassure Americans that the presence of increased numbers of Soviet nuclear submarines off the United States coast – as revealed by Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, last weekend – did not pose a particular threat to American security. "If I thought there was some reason to be concerned about them I would not be sleeping in this house tonight," he joked.

He also attempted to allay fears that American troops would be drawn into the depening conflicts in Central America and the Gulf. He pointed out that President-Elect José Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador had said during his current visit to Washington that he would never request American troops to be sent to his country.

He also emphasized that "we have not volunteered to intervene, nor have we been asked (by moderate Arab leaders) to intervene" in the Gulf. Asked about the possibility that the US would become involved in a shooting war in the area, he replied: "I think very slight. I can't foresee that happening."

It was clear from the tone of many questions that there is considerable scepticism about the President's claim to have made the world a safer place. One questioner noted that the President had been saying for years that the present huge US military build-up would result in productive arms talks with Moscow. Yet both sets of nuclear weapons negotiations in Geneva had come to a halt.

The President replied rather lamely that he hoped the Soviet Union would resume arms talks after the US election in November.

He angrily denied his tough anti-Soviet stance was responsible for the present deterioration in relations between Washington and Moscow, which some critics say are at their lowest level since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

He also said the United States was not to blame for the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics.

Defending his arms build-up and his confrontational policy towards the Soviet Union, he maintained the "the Russians have not taken another inch of territory since we've beem here." He contrasted this with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in 1979 when President Carter was in the White House.

US rejects arms freeze

The US has swiftly rejected the call by six world leaders for a nuclear arms freeze and blamed the Soviet Union for lack of progress on arms control. The state department spokesman said that a comprehensive freeze for all nuclear powers would not enhance stability or reduce the risk of war. It would perpetuate "dangerous disparities" which had been created.

Pretoria blocks Naude visit to Bonn

Johannesburg – Dr C F Beyers Naude, South Africa's most famous banned priest, has been refused permission to travel abroad to attend a church ceremony in West Germany on May 31 (Michael Hornsby writes). In a letter to Dr Naude, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, reminded him that under his "banning order" he was restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district. "If you in any way feel burdened by your current restriction notices, I seriously request you to lay before the board of review any facts or circumstances which you believe would justify the withdrawal or easing of the restrictions."

In the past Dr Naude was declared through his lawyer that he would never apply for a review of his banning on the grounds that to do so would "lend credibility to a charade of justice."

White rule

Johannesburg: South Africa's new constitution, passed by Parliament last August and endorsed three months later at a whites-only referendum, will come into force on September 3 of this year. The tricameral Parliament for Whites, Coloureds and Indians. Centrepiece of the new system, will be opened on September 18.

Indian conquers Everest

Katmandu (AFP) – Bachendri Pal, a 28-year-old university lecturer, became the first Indian woman to reach the summit of Everest, the Napalese Tourism Ministry announced. Miss Pal, from Uttar Pradesh, became the fifth woman to reach the summit via the traditional South Col route.

Meanwhilee, Matthew Temple Priestman, a British climber aged 25, suffered frostbite on his fingers and toes while descending from an abortive attempt to scale Mt Cho Oyu, in the Himalayas.

Bogotá bombers killed in blast

Bogotá (Reuter) – Two people were killed and 11 injured in bombings at the Honduran airlines Sahsa and US and Chinese diplomatic premises, police said.

The first blast was at the Sahsa offices where a group of six youths came in just before the explosion asking for the manager. The device apparently went off before they could plant it, and members of the group were among the dead and injured.

US counts cost of smoking

Washington (AP) – Cigarette smoking is the primary cause of chronic, obstructive lung disease, including bronchitis and emphysema, Mr Everett Koop, the United States Surgeon-General said in his newest report on smoking.

He blamed cigarette smoking for up to 90 per cent of the 60,000 deaths associated with obstructive lung disease in 1983. By comparison, 170,000 heart disease deaths and 130,000 cancer deaths are attributable to smoking.

Weizsäcker in



Her Richard von Weizsäcker, aged 64, a former Mayor of West Berlin and a distinguished liberal Christian Democrat, was elected President of West Germany, beating a candidate put up by the Greens by the overwhelming majority of 832 to 68 votes (Michael Binyon writes).

Diaries trial

Hamburg, (Reuter) – A Hamburg district court ruled that Gerd Heidemann, a former reporter for the West German magazine *Stern* and Konrad Kujan, a Nazi memorabilia dealer, who sold him the so-called "Hitler Diaries" must stand trial for fraud.

Hongkong future

Hongkong (Reuter) – A delegation from Hongkong's Executive and Legislative Councils returned here from lobbying in London saying they might visit Peking to exchange views with China's leaders.

Landslip kills 11

Colombo: Eleven people, including four children, died under landslips in two Western province towns of Sri Lanka. Floods have disrupted communications, damaged power supplies, and tea and rubber plantations.

Duarte wins over Congress opponents of aid package

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President-elect Duarte of El Salvador ended a triumphant three-day visit to Washington yesterday. Congress now seems certain to let him have the $62m (£44m) in emergency military aid requested by President Reagan.

It was a remarkable personal performance in which he won over even some of themost determined opponents of the aid package. Judging by the mood on Capitol Hill yesterday, he will get the money without strings in an imminent House of Representatives vote. Mr Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, the House Speaker, seemed almost incredulous: "I think he has sold enough people in the House. I think the votes are there overwhelmingly, despite my opposition."

Señor Duarte, who has personal experience of torture and imprisonment under right-wing rulers in El Salvador, seems to have persuaded Capitol Hill that he can be trusted to move decisively against human rights abuses and the activities of right-wing death squads.

The White House is delighted. For weeks President Reagan has been lobbying the House for the aid, which the Senate has already approved. Mr Michael Barnes, a Democrat of Maryland and a frequent critic of military aid to El Salvador, said simply: "Duarte makes a powerful plea".

There is one serious technical problem. The emergency aid package is in the same Bill as a provision for $21m in aid to rebels fighting the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, a provision stauchly opposed by House Democratic leaders. The problem is being discussed behind the scenes by Democrat and Republican House leaders.

President Reagan devoted his opening statement at his press conference on Tuesday to Central America, appealing to Congress to support the Bill.

"The freedom fighters in Nicaragua have promised to lay down their arms and to participate in genuinely democratic elections if the Sandinistas will permit them," he said. "Our Congress faces some historic decisions this week. Those who struggle for freedom everywhere are watching to see whether America can still be counted upon to support its own ideals. The people of El Salvador are watching, the freedom fighters of Nicaragua are watching. Nicaragua's threatened neighbours are watching, and the enemies of freedom are watching as well."

He said security assistance was essential to help all those who must protect themselves against the expanding export of subversion by the Soviet block, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Señor Duarte was put under strong pressure by senior Republicans to endorse American aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. He refused to do so, saying that it was an internal United States argument and that he could lose support at home if he took sides.

Democrat House leaders are now suggesting a compromise package to give a smaller amount of money to the rebels as a final payment

CIA accused of cutting Nicaragua rebel supplies

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

Thousands of Nicaraguan rebels are said to be stranded in the field, their lines of supply cut by the CIA, as Sandinistas carry out a determined anti-guerrilla offensive.

Officials of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (Arde), which fights in the south of Nicaragua from bases along the Costa Rican border, said the CIA decision is intended to force the organization to unite with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which campaigns in the north from bases in Honduras.

The issue has split the six-member Arde directorate, with the military chief, Señor Eden Pastora, opposing a merger and the political and financial chief, Señor Alfonso Robelo, favouring it.

The dispute surfaced when Señor Pastora's faction paid for newspaper advertisements complaining of pressure to enter "a hasty, irresponsible unity pushed by dark forces". In oblique references in the paper and direct statements in interviews, Señor Pastora's backers have said the United States is trying to force unity to prepare for a possible American invasion of Nicaragua.

An Arde director, Señor Donald Castillo, a Pastora backer, said: "It seems they (the Americans) are contemplating an invasion and from this very moment we condemned it." An advertisement signed by three directors, including Señor Pastora, said: "We reaffirm the anti-imperialist position of Arde."

The Pastora faction opposes unity because, it says, the Honduran-based group has not purged its leadership of former officers of Anastsasio Somoza's National Guard.

Arde says no weapons, ammunition or clothing have been received from the CIA since mid-April. And 3,000 Sandinista troops are reported to be sweeping southern Nicaragua in the first serious anti-Arde campaign mounted by Managua.

The rebels are further hampered by a crackdown last month on their operations in officially neutral Costa Rica. Raids by Costa Rican security forces crippled Arde's communications network. A director, Señor Jose Davila, another Pastora backer, said communications are still cut with units in the field

25 on trial after anti-Arab attack

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv

Twenty-five suspected members of a Jewish terrorist organization were indicted yesterday in Jerusalem in connexion with a series of anti-Arab atrocities in the occupied West Bank during the past four years.

Six were charged with murder in connexion with the sub-machine-gun and grenade attack on July 26 last year on the campus of the Islamic college in Hebron as a reprisal for the stabbing of a Yeshiva student in the Hebron market-place. Three Arabs were killed and 33 injured in the attack. The accused are liable to life imprisonment.

A ban on publication of the prisoners' names was extended by the District Court of Jerusalem at the request of the accused who said through their lawyers that they feared Arab reprisals against their families. The prisoners are residents of the West Bank and the Golan Heights.

Yesterday's hearing was in camera but a prisoner toldan Army radio reporter the accused had all made full confessions because thesecret services had "loads of information". "We could have denied some of the charges." he said. "But it would not have been respectable. It's a matter of principle."

The prisoners are expected to use the trial as a political platform to claim the government had driven then to action because its own leniency towards Arab rioters had endangered their families. Organizations of settlers in the West Bank and the Golan Heights said they would help finance the defence although they disapproved of the alleged actions.

The prisoners were rounded up during the past month after the secret services thwarted a plot in April to booby trap five Arab buses in Jerusalem. Twelve of the suspects were charged with attempted murder or lesser counts in relation to these incidents.

The Ann Chapman case

Cause of journalist's death challenged

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Richard Cottrell, the British MEP assigned by the European Parliament to investigate the murder of Ann Chapman, a London freelance journalist, in Greece in 1971, believes that she died during interrogation by agents of the Greek military junta then in power.

In a 13-page report submitted to the European Parliament this week, Mr Cottrell said he was convinced that Nicos Moundis, the self-confessed voyeur later sent to prison for life for attempted rape and manslaughter, had simply been a "convenient scapegoat" framed by the junta to avoid embarrassment.

The current investigation was initiated by a petition by Mr Edward Chapman, of Putney, the victim's father, who had for long doubted the Greek findings.

Mr Cottrell, who visited Greece twice in the last seven months to make his inquiries, is urging the European Parliament to approve a motion accepting that "the man convicted of the murder was not the true perpetrator of that crime" and to acknowledge that "therefore, the true perpetrators of the crime should be revealed." This would impose a moral obligation on the Greek Government to reopen the case.

Nicos Moundis, now aged 46, had his appeals for retrial rejected by the Greek Supreme Court, but the Government, feeling that public opinion remained unconvinced of his guilt, recommended a presidential pardon. He was released on parole last November.

Ann Chapman: Contradictions

The key figure in what Mr Cottrell calls "the web of distortions spun by the police," is Dr Demetrios Kapsaskis, the forensic expert who examined the body. He had made three vital observations:

First, that the injuries on the body were consistent with a severe beating before death.

Secondly, blood marks showed the body had been moved six or seven hours after death.

Thirdly, the autopsy showed that a small meal had been ingested tow hours before death. This did not fit in with the official version that she had been killed at the bus on her way to dinner, after first accepting, then resisting Moundis's advances.

Mr Cottrel, in his report, accepts that Ann Chapman, although officially on a trip organized by a travel agent, had come to Athens hot on the trail of some political story.

Lebanon to vent anger at Israel on UN council

From Our Correspondent Beirut

Lebanon's Cabinet agreed yesterday to notify members of the United Nations Security Council of its displeasure over actions of the Israeli occupation force in South Lebanon.

Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, said in a nationwide broadcast: "I will summon the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the Security Council and will confer with all humanitarian institutions to draw their attention to the inhuman and unnatural practices in southern Lebanon."

Mr Karami charged that the 15,000-man Israeli force was "violating all UN charters by terrorizing women and children and staging summary arrests."

In the latest confrontation with civilians, Israeli security and military forces arrested 18 people on Tuesday in the village of Bazouriyeh east of Tyre.



Flying pickets: Lufthansa cooks demanding a 35-hour week in Dusseldorf yesterday.

German workers support locked out colleagues

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Workers in different industries throughout the Stuttgart area yesterday staged token one-hour stoppages to demonstrate solidarity with 65,000 metal-workers who were again locked out by their employers.

The stoppages, called for by the German Trades Union Federation, affected transport and communications, and shops and factories, although, in some instances, workers only stopped for about 10 minutes. Meanwhile, both sides remained far apart as about 250,000 workers were either on strike, laid off or locked out.

Ther metalworkers' union, IG Metall, will have more talks today with employers, but has insisted there can be no end to the dispute without a substantial cut in the working week, which employers have so far refused to consider.

The printing union, IG Druck, again called on its members to walk out of plants on Tuesday, and newspapers are expected o be hit today. Talks broke down yesterday, although the employers announced they would not enforce a threatened lock-out in the printing industry.

The IG Metall leadership will hold a special meeting in Stuttgart, the centre of strike activity, to discuss the situation tomorrow and the Bundestag will debate the unrest, which the Government says will severely damage Germany's economic recovery.

Opposition members are likely to question the controversial decision last week of the Federal Labour Bureau not to grant unemployment benefit to workers laid off by car factories which had to halt production because of a lack of spare parts.

● VIENNA: Car factories in Austria have been forced to take drastic action because of the German strike (Richard Bassett writes).

On Monday, 350 workers in BMW's plant near Vienna were laid off, while General Motors says it will probably have to lay off 1,300 at the end of the week if the German strike continues.

Car chief's drugs trial

DeLorean said: 'I want to proceed,' court told

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Mr John DeLorean, the accused cocaine trafficker, was given the chance to pull out of a proposed illegal drug deal by the man who set him up for the US Government, but said firmly: "Well, I want to proceed."

That damaging sentence came across clearly on a secretly recorded videotape played on a huge screen for the jury of six men and six women who will be deciding whether Mr DeLorean, aged 59, is guilty of drug smuggling charges.

It was perhaps the prosecution's most crucial piece of evidence of Mr Delorean's alleged attempt to save his Northern Ireland car company by investing $2m (£1.4m) in a drug deal that the prosecution says he hoped would bring him $40m or $50m.

The jury saw Mr DeLorean sitting in a chair opposite James Timothy Hoffman, aged 43, a convicted cocaine smuggler who had turned Government informant to save himself from prison.

After a metting and several telephone calls, the men met in a Washington hotel room and Mr Hoffman brought along a "flow chart" suggesting three ways to turn Mr DeLorean's investment into a fortune.

One of Mr Hoffman's "deals" called for investing $800,000 in 50 kilograms of China white heroin and eventually selling the drug for $40m within two months. Another proposed buying 34 kilograms of cocaine for just over $1m and making $5m in 10 days.

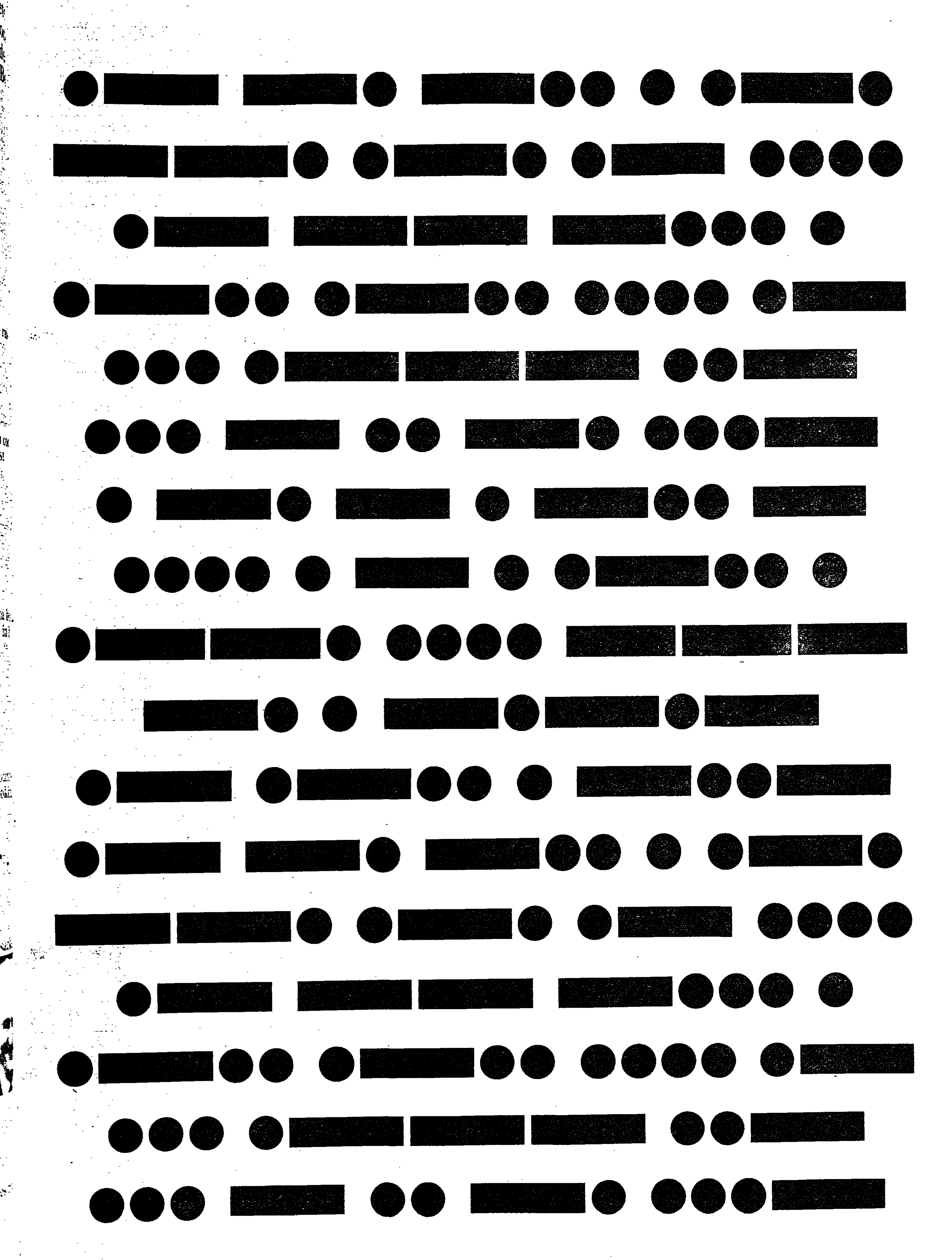
Mr Hoffman admitted that before he met Mr DeLorean he was told by Government agents that he had to mention cocaine and heroin in conversations with Mr DeLorean which was being secretly filmed.

He said he did so and then told Mr DeLorean that if he was not comfortable with the deals he could pull out altogether. "If you want to stop you're not compelled to go along. I won't be mad. I won't be hurt. I won't be anything."

The film showed Mr Hoffman adding: "I want to proceed, what I gotta do now is get ahold of them (he was referring to funds he said he could get from the IRA) and I'll try to do it this weekend."

Finally Mr DeLorean said: "You know, I'm relying on you saying that there's no way of connecting me to this thing."

The case continues today.



In 1876, unable to foresee the coming invention of the telephone, thousands of people wasted a lot of time learning Morse code.

Longowal threatens Akali followers will hold back taxes in Punjab protest

From Kuldip Nayar Delhi

The Akali party will launch a "non-cooperation movement" against the Indian Government along the lines of the one Mahatma Gandhi launched against the British to make them leave India.

The movement, to be started on June 3, envisages non-payment of land tax and water charges. The Akali volunteers will also "stop" the export of food grains from the Punjab state, which is the country's granary.

Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the Akali chief, who made the announcement after consulting other Akali leaders in Amritsar on Wednesday, said that the non-cooperation movement will be followed by his party workers obstructing the flow of canal water and transmission of power from the Punjab to other parts of the country. The three perennial rivers, the Sutlej, the Beas and the Ravi flow through the Punjab and the famous Bhakra Dam at Mangal, which feeds irrigation water and power to the neighbouring states of Rajasthan and Haryana.

Meanwhile, violence remains unabated in the Punjab. A medical practitioner was shot dead in a village near Batala, another man seriously wounded in Amritsar and a private Godown (warehouse) was set fire in Jallandhar.

● DELHI: More than 150 people have been killed and about 650 injured in waves of sectarian violence in norther and south-western India, officials and police said. (Reuter reports).

Officials in the south-western state of Maharashtra, hit by six days of Hindu-Muslim rioting, said that at least 140 people had died and some 620 had been hurt in bitter street clashes.

The carrying of lethal weapons was banned yesterday in Bombay, as new fires raged in the nearby Thane district.

A police spokesman in Punjab said that 18 people had been killed and about 30 injured in a fresh offensive by Sikh extremists.

He said two people were shot on Tuesday near Firozpur after intelligence reports had warned of extremist attacks which challenged the recent setting up of new security task forces to deal with Punjab violence.

● BOMBAY: Police today discovered 11 decomposed bodies in the riot-torn town of Bhiwandi. (AFP reports).

They found the corpses in empty houses on a search mission following reports that troublemakers were hiding there.

Rioting first broke out in the textile town last Thursday, when Hindus took offence to Muslims hoisting Islamic flags.

Ariane lifts off to a rich future in space

Kourou Space Centre, French Guiana (Reuter) – European officials were predicting a bright future for an ambitious space launch venture after the successful delivery yesterday of an American communications satellite into orbit about 22,300 miles above the Equator.

The mission, by a three-stage rocket developed by Arianespace, a French-led consortium of European banks and industries, was billed as the world's first space launch by a private commercial company.

Shortly after the rocket blasted off from its jungle base in French Guiana late on Tuesday night, the company president, M Frederic D'Allest, announced: "With pleasure, I declare the first commercial space line is now open."

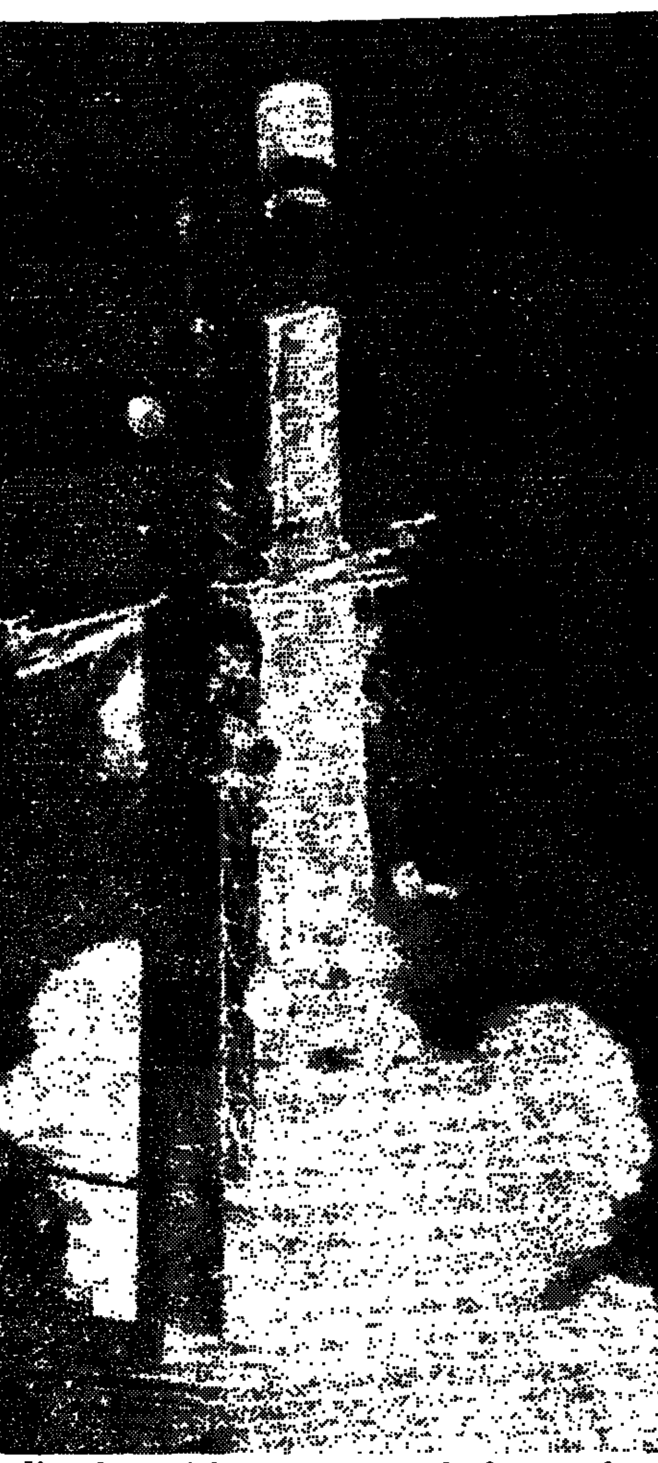
M D'Allest had just received confirmation from a tracking station in neighbouring Brazil that the $100m (£71.5m) satellite had achieved a satisfactory orbit. The message ended a night of tension in mission control which began with last-minute technical hitches delaying the launch by more than two hours.

As tropical rainstorms sweeping the space centre threatened to wreck the launch, a third countdown was completed and for powerful Viking V motors thrust the Ariane rocket into the night sky with its precious payload.

The Europeans' main rival in their attempt to capture a third of the booming commercial space market is the space shuttle. They were clearly delighted that their first satisfied customer was American.

Mr Dale Pitt, a senior executive of the GTE Spacenet Corporation, which owns the satellite, paid tribute to Arianespace for "a fine job". Other company officials said they had chosen the European rocket because it was available two years earlier than the shuttle, was cheaper than Nasa's expendable launcher vehicles and could carry greater weight – allowing for more fuel to prolong the satellite's life.

The American company has already signed contracts with Arianespace to launch two further satellites in the Spacenet series late this year and early in 1985.



Up and away: Ariane on course yesterday for prosperity.

The orders are among 28 being placed with the consortium, based south of Paris, worth $800m. There are also 19 provisional reservations for satellite launches and Arianespace expects several to be confirmed.

The next landmark for the Ariane rocket, developed by the 11-nation European Space Agency, will be in July when a more powerful version will launch two satellites for separate customers.

The inaugural flight of the even more advanced Ariane 4, designed to carry a new generation of heavier satellites with added thrust from strap-on boosters, is due in March 1986.

Arianespace was created three years ago by the 36 main European manufacturers in the aerospace and electronic industries, 13 European banks and the French National Centre for Space Studies.

The French are the biggest shareholders, with almost 60 per cent, followed by West Germany with nearly 20 per cent.

Crackdown in Poland

Boutique raids in Marxist mode

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The red culottes, the embroidered blouses and the leather hosepipe trousers are thrust aside as a Polish militiaman (his uniform a smart blue and black with matching accessories of pistol, notebook and truncheon) enters the fashion emporium. The discreet feminine bargaining and the "I do think brown wool suits your lovely hair" abruptly stops.

He explains, in a louder tone than is strictly necessary, that the boutique is about to be inspected. This is a raid and though no bullets fly the effect is that of a police invasion of a Chicago nightclub during prohibition days.

In the back room there is some rapid sleight-of-hand involving account books, the owner demonstratively opens the cash till (apparently wondering whether a bribe is in order) and the customers make their excuses and leave. Outside, for the whole street to see, a militia patrol car is parked on the kerb. A dog sniffs its wheel.

The Polish militia, acting on instructions from a nebulous government body known as the Law and Order and Public Discipline Committee, this month launched raids on private businesses throughout Poland. Restaurants, cafés, small businesses, private craftsmen – tailors, cobblers – and so-called Polonian enterprises, which use the foreign capital of Poles living abroad, the whole of the private sector is to be monitored.

Action coordinated by the militia

Tailors will be asked to account for their material, their prices will be compared with state prices and their books will be examined. For the most part the inspections will be carried out by civilian teams, but the whole action is coordinated by the militia and the police will be involved at every stage of the operation.

So far, the inspection teams have investigated 7,194 private businesses and, according to Interior Ministry reports, have started proceedings against 1,907 private dealers on the basis of criminal or tax offences. Almost a quarter of a billion zlotys worth of property – including villas, gold bars, silverware and dollars – have been confiscated and the fines have come thick and fast.

The principal aim is supposed to be to curb corruption, and above all the high pricing of the private sector. But the real point is ideological. Many hardline Marxists have been criticizing private businesses for creating a class of new rich Poles who exploit the modestly paid working class.

One flea-market, a paradise for profiteers, has been closed down and new rules have just been issued for a second market which sprawls on the banks of the Vistula. In future, the dealers will not be able to sell western goods, clothes with western labels, hi-fi equipment or books – the prime source of profit for the private businessmen, some of whom seem to be no more than 15 years old. Last weekend, the market was enjoying a final fling with dealers charging a week's wages for simple books or dictionaries that should have been on sale in the official shops and extravagant sums for shoes brought into Poland by enterprising Czech and East German tourists.

Black market in Western labels

But the main targets are boutique owners. Their clothes shops are supplied by individuals who have received new clothing from abroad and want to sell at a profit.

The clothes also come from private craftsmen and designers. In some cases boutique owners also pay old age pensioners to stand in queues to buy up dozens of cheap T-shirts from state shops, then stitch western labels or slogans on to the shirt and sell them at six or seven times the official price.

There is even a black market in western labels such as Wrangler or Levi Strauss, which when attached to a cheap pair of home-produced jeans can earn the boutique owners a handsome profit.

It is an emotive issue for the hardliners. On the one hand they can present the vision of the long-suffering Polish housewife, putting in eight hours at the factory, three hours queueing and more looking after the family, all for a pittance.

On the other hand they can point to the boutiques and to the private clothes market in Warsaw, where simple V-neck sweaters that cost £20 in the West are sold for two or three months' average wages.

The private owners argue back that they are already heavily taxed, and that there would be no demand for their clothes if state industries turned out acceptable and fashionable garments.

Marcos in confusion over Bill

From Keith Dalton Manila

President Marcos of the Philippines ordered a special session of the outgoing Parliament to take up an "urgent" Bill next week increasing the new Parliament to 218 seats. Then he promptly rescinded the order.

Ninety minutes after the President's proclamation was issued, the Ministry of Information told foreign correspondents that the Bill would not be discussed during the 15-day wind-up session of the National Assembly.

No reason was given and all reference to the Bill was dropped from radio and television news broadcasts.

The proclamation said there was an "urgent need to consider this Bill in response to the desire of the people for adequate representation in the legislative branch of the government".

It was first introduced in early February by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr José Rono, and would allow for President Marcos to appoint 18 additional members to the 200-member Assembly.

At present he can appoint 17 representatives, and so the Bill would increase hes personal appointees to 35.

The Bill has provoked intense public debate and was hotly contested within the ruling New Society Movement (KBL). A KBL caucus on February 13 failed to resolve inter-party squabbling, and the Bill was set aside before the election campaign.

But after the unexpected opposition gains in the elections nine days ago, President Marcos apparently felt it appropriate to revive the Bill.

A high-ranking Government official said Mr Marcos was anxious to have 18 more appointive seats "up his sleeve" before the new Parliament convened on July 23.

Casey had Carter's papers, report says

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr William Casey, who was appointed Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) after managing President Reagan's 1980 election campaign, was named in a Congressional report yesterday as the man who obtained briefing papers prepared for President Carter.

The findings by a House of Representatives committee amount to a rebuttal of Mr Casey's sworn account of the affair. He has said repeatedly that he did not recall seeing the document of giving it to anybody.

The report also found that Mr Casey was one of several Reagan campaign officials involved in an organized effort to obtain documents and information from the Carter White House and campaign.

Mr Casey: Managed Reagan's campaign

Republican members of the committee – the minority group – complained that they were not consulted in the preparation of the report. They said in a dissenting report that the evidence failed to support the committee's conclusions. They attacked the document as padded and diffuse. They said the investigation had cost $170,000 (£120,000).

The 2,400-page report is the result of a year-long investigation by the House committee. The investigation was unable to determine who on the Carter staff had provided the document.

The briefing papers were designed to prepare Mr Carter for a televised debate with Mr Reagan in October 1980. It has been suggested that Mr Reagan may have had an unfair advantage in the debate because his key campaign managers had seen the Carter Briefing papers.

The report said the investigation found credible evidence that a crime had been committed – namely the theft of Government property. But it did not allege that Mr Casey or other Reagan campaign officials violated the law.



Hart victory in Idaho

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Senator Gary Hart chalked up another primary win in Idaho yesterday, but it could turn out to be a hollow victory.

With most of the Rocky Mountains state's precincts reporting, the Colorado senator had won 58 per cent of the vote to 30 per cent for his chief rival, Mr Walter Mondale, and 5 per cent for the Rev Jesse Jackson.

However, voters (this time only the party faithful) return to the polling booths again today to vote in the state's caucuses to select 18 delegates to the Democratic Party convention in San Francisco in July. Aides to Mr Mondale have predicted that the former Vice-President will win the caucuses.

If he does it will not be the first time that Senator Hart has won a state primary but has then gone on to be defeated in the caucuses. He suffered a similar fate in Wisconsin.

Agency's first birthday

African news on Unesco's budget

From Susan MacDonald Dakar

One aspect of Unesco's operations which has met with criticism from members such as the United States, is the way Third World communications systems are being operated. This week one of the more important of these systems, the Panafrican News Agency, (Pana), celebrates its first birthday as an operational unit.

It is funded from Unesco's ex-budgetary sources such as the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC). The Unesco Director General, Mr Amadou Mahtar Mbow, said last week that the IPDC accords Pana special priority. This statement followed the announcement that the IPDC had just allotted $2,168,000 (£1,550,000) to aid Third World communications and that the most important single figure of $100,000 (£71,000) had gone to Pana for the in-service training of journalists from all over Africa.

Other smaller amounts have been given to various African national news agencies to improve their own services and their technical links with Pana.

Pana is an Organization of African Unity-inspired agency set up to transmit African news, written by Africans, throughout Africa. This concept springs from the African belief in a bias of foreign press reporting on Africa.

One of Pana's aims, in the words of its Director General, Shaikh Ousmane Diallo, is to "participate in countering the persistent battle being waged by the foreign media which are bent on conquering and fashioning their own image on the minds of our youth. We are neither communists nor capitalists, but Africans and we have our own way of doing things".

Critics, however, are dismissive of Pana's output, considering its reports are just a series of official government communiqués and that the agency is guilty of selective reporting. Shaikh Ousmane Diallo is aware of the agency's shortcomings.

Thirty African countries are Pana members, although nonmember states also contribute news. However, the agency suffers from an ailment common in African organizations: nearly half its members have not paid their dues.

It is therefore safe to say that were it not for Unesco funding Pana would not be functioning today.

Pana's Director General comes from Niger and his information director, Professor Alfred Opubor, from Nigeria. Professor Opubor's position at Pana is funded by Unesco and he is also a prominent figure on the IPDC. He is known as an intelligent and articulate defender of the new world information and communication order.

Since the United States announced its decision to withdraw from Unesco at the end of the year, Pana have been championing the rights of Unesco and defending attacks against Mbow. It is also very concerned with African liberation movements. Both Swapo (South West People's Organization) and ANC (African National Congress) representatives are present at Pana meetings.

Mbow threatens suit against US

The Director-General of Unesco has warned the United States that it might still have to pay about $43m (£31m) in its 1985 budget contribution even if it withdraws at the end of this year (NYT reports from Paris).

Mr Amadou Mawtar Mbow said that if Washington refused to pay, it might be taken before the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Catalan leader accused

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Señor Jordi Pujol, one of Spain's most successful politicians, who is to become Chief Minister of Catalonia next week, was formally accused of embezzlement yesterday by the Public Prosecutor together with 24 other former directors of the Banca Catalana, this country's eleventh-ranking private bank.

The charges presented before a Barcelona court on behalf of Spain's Prosecutor-General, provoked an outcry in the Catalan capital.

Eleven councillors of the outgoing Catalan regional government publicity announced support for Señor Pujol.

Señor Gonzáles, the Prime Minister, was accused by leaders of Señor Pujol's moderate Nationalist party, which won a sweeping victory at last month's Catalan elections, of seeking revenge in court for the polls.

The Banca Catalana, which has had chequered history, was founded in 1959 by Señor Pujol.

In 1982 the Bank of Spain stepped in with a group of private banks, rescuing it from a crash.

Pretoria withdrawal from Angola nearly complete

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa is expected to finish pulling its troops out of southern Angola "in a matter of days rather than weeks", completing the first stage of a process that could lead to a ceasefire in Namibia.

This emerged after a visit to the Zambian capital Lusaka last Monday by Mr Roelof "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, for talks with an Angolan delegation led by Mr Alexandre Rodrigues, the Interior Minister.

The withdrawal began on March 1 and was to have been completed by the end of March. The delay is attributed in Pretoria to action by Swapo guerrillas, who have their bases in southern Angola, and to bad weather.

Whatever the reasons, the South African-Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC), which is supervising the pull-out, now has its headquarters at Ngiva, only about 20 miles inside Angola, having fallen back by stages from Cuvelai, some 120 miles inside.

The JMC organized this week an exchange of 30 Angolan soldiers and a Cuban, and a black soldier of the South-West Africa Territorial Force (the Namibian branch of the South African Army).

The Cuban soldier, Private Pedro Torres, had been held in Pretoria since his capture last December during a South African strike against Swapo bases, codenamed "Operation Askari".

Rifleman Petrus Kandjendje of the Territorial force was taken prisoner in an ambush by the Angolans during the same operation. It is not known when the 30 Angolan soldiers were captured. They had been held at the Mariental prison campo in Namibia, with more than 100 Swapo detainees seized as long ago as 1978.

A broad swathe of southern Angola had been permanently occupied by South African troops ever since "Operation Protea" in 1981.

Pace quickens in battle over French schools

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Government appears likely, with recourse to a much criticized constitutional provision, to push through its watered-down, but nevertheless still highly controversial Bill on the reform of private schools.

Far from producing peace, as the Government has hoped, in the long-standing "war" between the predominantly Catholic private schools, representing 15 per cent of the school population, on the one hand, and the non-denominational state schools on the other, the Bill appears to have deepened divisions and heightened passions.

At first sight, it is difficult to see why there is so much anger. The nation's private schools are to be allowed to continue to enjoy full educational and administrative autonomy, while the public purse pays for their teachers' salaries and running costs.

But, under the new provisions, teachers in private schools are to be given the right to become fully-fledged civil servants with the increased privileges and job security that entails. That is considered good for the teachers, but bad for the schools whose powers to hire and fire their own teaching staff will be reduced.

The private schools fear that they will be subjected ultimately to the same centralized system as the state schools, under which teachers are appointed by the Ministry of Education, without prior consultation with the head teacher, the local authority or even the teacher himself.

It looked at one point as if the Catholic church leaders might have been prepared to accept that provision in return for a firm guarantee of additional Government support for those private schools whose local authorities (invariably Socialist or Communist controlled) refused to pay their share of the school's costs.

This the government was prepared to do, but it came up against such protest from within its own ranks, that it has now backed down and has agreed to provide additional funds to schools in such situations only for a limited period of 11 years, and only if fewer than half the teachers in the schools have opted for civil servant status otherwise the local authority will be required to pay.

In the wake of ancient mariners

From Rasit Gurdilek Ankara

Thirsty "argonauts" have landed near the Dardanelles port of Canakkale – better known as Chanak to the veterans of the bloody Gallipoli campaign of the First World War – rejoicing over a crate of beer presented by local villagers.

The expedition, led by the British adventurer, Mr Tim Severin, follows the voyage by Greek sailors who rowed all the way from Thessalia to present-day Baku in quest of the legendary Golden Fleece. The replica of the ancient Argo is manned by archaeologists, historians, artists, cameramen and journalists who share a common taste for adventure.

A Turkish journalist, joining the crew of 13 when the ship entered Turkish waters, said that the three-day journey from the Turkish Aegean island of Gokceada to the Dardanelles showed that the Greeks of the original vessel needed all their mythical strength for the task.

The crew included two BBC cameramen and two reporters from the *National Geographic Magazine*.

EEC in a hurry to unify radio and TV rules

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

Radio and television signals know no frontiers and the European Commission recognized this yesterday by launching an urgent public debate aimed at harmonizing broadcasting standards and rules throughout the EEC.

"We are in a hurry," said Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, the Commissioner concerned. From next year the number of satellites beaming television signals to earth would increase rapidly. Necessary controls have to be set up now, because imposing them in retrospect would be very difficult.

The commission believes it has a legal right to oblige all EEC members to allow free movement of television and radio programmes in the same way as it is meant to allow the free movement of workers, goods and services.

But it has identified four areas needing harmonized EEC controls: advertising, protection of children and adolescents, the need for a right of reply and copyright. No country should be allowed to refuse to accept advertising in programmes sent from another EEC country and there had to be agreed standards to prevent the showing of subjects which could corrupt children.

The Commission's ideas are spelt out in a 340-page Green Paper, which it hopes will provoke a response by the end of the year wide enough to allow it to draw up proposals. The aim is to include legal measures to prevent piracy of sound and vision recordings.

According to the green paper, broadcasting has an important economic role in the community in its own right. It gives work to more than 100,000 people in the EEC and it is estimated to create up to 2 per cent of the national wealth.

It is also seen as a vital factor in the development of high technology industries, including fibre optics, telecommunications and space research – apart from its impact on the leisure industry.

Setting up a modern network covering the EEC is expected to cost up to £60m in investment infrastructure, but the Green Paper expects that viewers would pay to receive the much wider selection of programmes which will become available.

Herr Narjes insisted that decisions had to be taken very quickly. "If not a chaotic state of affairs could well develop", he said.

Korean leader catches the Siberian train

Moscow (Reuter) – President Kim Il Sung of North Korea arrived here yesterday after a six-day train journey through Siberia to a welcome from senior members of the Kremlin.

The prime minister, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, and the Defence Minister, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, were at the station to greet President Kim when his special train rolled in.

The Kremlin has laid on full honours for the leader, who is making his first visit to the Soviet Union for nearly 20 years.

President Kim, aged 72 as is President Chernenko, has tried to keep an equal distance diplomatically between China and the Soviet Union. Accompanied by senior ministers, he arrived on the east coast by train last Friday and began the long trip through Siberia.

Diplomats said Moscow was likely to expand economic and military assistance to Pyongyang, despite recent signs that North Korea has moved closer to China. President Kim is expected to press for more modern weapons, including the latest warplanes.

Peking and Moscow have sought closer links with South Korea, although the Soviet approachement ended when the Korean airliner was shot down last September.

Archeologists elated by 1,500-year-old Mayan tomb

From Grace Glueck

Ixchario, Guatemala (NYT) – In the dense, remote Peten jungle of northern Guatemala, archaeologists have uncovered a remarkable find – a painted Mayan tomb more than 1,500 years old, untouched by looters and in nearly perfect condition.

The first painted tomb to be found intact in the Mayan lowlands sice the early 1960s, it is considered by Mayan scholars to be an important discovery. Among its contents – including elaborate and mysterious wall paintings, pottery and a male skeleton wrapped in the remnants of a shroud – is a beautifully crafted jar with hieroglyphics and a screw-top lid that was greeted with amazement by the scientists.

Two hours after the discovery on May 15 there was a scene of intense, exhilarated activity. The archaeologists – a collaborative team from the University of Texas and the Guatemalan Government – were in euphoric mood.

Earlier, as Guatemalan Government guards stood by with rifles and machetes to protect the excavation site from looters, they had worked furiously.

In a deep excavation pit they tried to clear the remaining rubble from the tomb entrance so that it could be entered and its contents, first made visible by a tiny video camera thrust inside, seen at first hand.

"We do have a sense of elation", said Professor Richard E. W. Adams, the University of Texas anthropologist leading the expedition. "It's a time capsule that reflects the behavioural patterns of the period.

On the basis of what had been found so far, the scientist speculated that the tomb had been built for a blood relative of a ruler buried in a large pyramid nearby. The ruler's tomb, decorated with the spectacular wall paintings provided for royalty, had been stripped and looted in recent years.

The newly discovered tomb contained no immediately decipherable hieroglyphics, but the scientists hope eventually to determine the occupant's identity and to find other important clues as to how the Mayas of that period lived.

They will be helped by the male skeleton, so fragile-looking that if seemed almost a drawn outline in the earth in which it lay, and by 15 intact pieces of pottery – including six covered cylindrical jars with tripod legs, their lids topped by tiny effigy faces, six shallow bowls, and by the the screw-top pot.

For the past four weks the expedition, named the Rio Azul Project after a nearby river, had been closing in on the tomb, dated from about A.D.420 to 470, the early classic period of Mayan culture. The screw-top pot, if sold in New York would bring enough to finance a year's excavations, said a member of the team. The material in tomb 19, as the burial site has been officially designated, will be sent in its entirety to the national museum in Guatemale City.



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This is 1984, and if you're busy learning this,
you're making exactly the same mistake.

Stop learning how to become a machine. Apple has just invented Macintosh.

apple

The Ring-master's return

Next month the National Film Theatre will screen Wagner, a nine-hour epic by Tony Palmer (right). As John Preston reports, the film has endured disasters

On February 13 1977, the anniversary of Richard Wagner's death, the British director Tony Palmer met Wagner's grandson Wolfgang at a hotel in Düsseldorf to discuss a screen biography of the composer. Palmer had long dreamed of making a film about Wagner, and Wolfgang's favourable response fired him with more enthusiasm than ever. In retrospect, however, it hardly seems the most auspicious date on which to set such a project in motion.

Some £7.25m later. *Wagner* received its world première at London's Dominion Theatre on April 17 1983, Wagner's centenary year. Nine hours long, divided into 10 parts for television, *Wagner* boasted a formidable list of credits.

The cast alone was enough to send any Hollywood producer into paroxysms of envy: Richard Burton as Wagner, Vanessa Redgrave as Cosima and together on screen for the first and only time, Ralph Richardson, John Gielgud and Laurence Olivier. The cameraman, Vittorio Storaro, was a double Oscar winner for his work on *Apocalypse Now* and *Reds*. The scriptwriter, Charles Wood, had been responsible for *The Charge of the Light Brigade* and *Help*. Palmer's track record, while somewhat erratic, was impressive enough: the only director to win two coveted Italia prizes, for his television films about Benjamin Britten and William Walton.

Wagner, it seemed, had all the makings of a surefire winner. But far from snapping it up as had confidently been expected, neither the BBC nor ITV appeared keen to buy the film. In America, there was a similar lack of interest: the networks did not bite, neither did the distributors. Far from being a golden goose, *Wagner* looked like becoming an enormous turkey. More than a year later, television sales have yet to be finalized in either country.

Reactions to the film were sharply divided. Its detractors, who have hitherto been the most voluble faction, maintain that *Wagner* is simply no good. Yet *Wagner* proved to be the most popular film at last year's London Film Festival, and next month the National Film Theatre is showing both the nine-hour version and the five-hour cinema version.

The dramas that went on behind the cameras during production comprise a long and engrossing saga of their own. True to the spirit and nature of its subject, *Wagner* was dogged by financial crises and acrimonious discord, principally between Palmer and the film's executive producer, Derek Brierley.

Brierley and Palmer had first worked together on Palmer's television film of Britten's opera *Death in Venice*. Brierley, a stockbroker, had persuaded a City investment firm, London Trust, to put up the money. A special company, London Trust Cultural Productions, was formed to oversee the production. Brierley was especially keen: "I thought it was a natural. The man on the street would be fascinated".

Originally conceived as a 16mm television series with a cast of unknowns and a modest budget, *Wagner* started increasing in size and cost as soon as Storaro told Palmer he would like to be involved. As befitted his standing, Storaro would only shoot in 35mm. While this would inevitably put the price up, it would also boost potential revenue through a cinema release.

In a whimsical moment back in June 1977, Palmer and Charles Wood had compiled an ideal cast list for the film. To their surprise and delight, all the actors they had picked – bar one – agreed to take part. Burton was prepared to accept a quarter of his normal fee for the chance to play Wagner. But this was still a million dollars, and the original budget estimate of £3¼m was beginning to look increasingly unrealistic. However, London Trust agreed to put up all the money, with Magyar TV of Hungary providing production facilities in return for the Hungarian television rights.

Just about the only point of agreement among the parties involved was that this decision was a disastrous mistake. "A rather rash thing to do", admits Brierley. "Folly beyond imagination", says Palmer. "Bananas", says Alan Wright, the film's producer. "Crass naivety", says Alan Capper, now managing director of London Trust Productions (the "Cultural", perhaps significantly, has been dropped).



Richardson, Olivier and Gielgud: "all making sure that they got the lion's share of their scenes"

Scenes were dropped to save money

By choosing not to secure any outside investment – almost mandatory practice in financing a film of this size – the company was putting itself in a hugely risky position. In the coming months the pitfalls of such a decision were to become clear.

It was not long after shooting got underway that Brierley became more and more worried by what he saw as lavish and unnecessary expenditure. There was particular concern over the cost of the hotel bills. The crews, he felt, were being mollycoddled. "It was altogether too cosy", he says. "There wasn't enough discipline".

Both Palmer and Wright hotly deny any accusations of extravagance. Meetings were held to discuss how cost could be kept down. At one meeting, Alan Wright recalls, it was suggested that instead of using a real steam train, a cardboard cut-out could suffice: "I honestly didn't know what to say". Palmer threatened to resign. It was finally decided that, in order to save money, some scenes should be dropped and others substantially trimmed.

To make matters worse, relations between Brierley and Palmer were deteriorating fast. "I wanted him sacked from week two", says Palmer. Brierley found that he was getting a distinctly frosty reception whenever he ventured onto the set. "Eventually it got to the stage where I was a sort of dragon who people were offensive to because I was the one who was refusing to pay the bills. It was positively unpleasant in the end. People who I got on well with in the crew were almost afraid to talk to me".

Morale on the production suffered as a result of the budget difficulties. John Wyver, a journalist, had been commissioned to write the inside story of the making of *Wagner*. His observations did not find favour with the LTCP board and the book was never published. "It was a warts-and-all portrait", says Brierley, "and there were too many warts". But while there were more than the usual quota of ruffled temperaments, everyone, it seems, was happy with the quality of the footage.

"A lot of immensely gifted prima donnas were knocking about", says Palmer – not himself exactly renowned for having a placid nature. "Gielgud, Richardson and Olivier may sound like great fun together, but they were all making sure that they got the lion's share of their scenes. Richard Burton was scared stiff of Vanessa Redgrave; he didn't want to be acted off the screen".

Burton was also apparently unhappy about the amount of attention being paid to the camerawork, asking plaintively at one point: "Who's the star of this movie, me or the camera?"

But according to Palmer, what annoyed both him and Burton more than anything else was the news that Brierley had been to Los Angeles with a reel of uncut film to try and interest an American distributor. Brierley's decision to go was indicative of the mounting panic being felt in all quarters that still no one had bought the film.

Palmer's objections lay not so much in the motives behind Brierley's trip, but in the way he went about it. "The man was completely out of his depth", he says. "Brierley is not a salesman, he's a stockbroker. It was a disaster. It turned off everyone in Hollywood without exception. Not because the material was bad, but because of the whole manner of his presentation".

Brierley maintains that he had "reasonable contacts" in Hollywood, that he was given a warm reception, and that it is nonsense to suggest that he was going behind Palmer's back. Nevertheless, the trip was unsuccessful. Part of the problem was that there was some confusion as to what exactly was on offer. If *Wagner* was to be condensed into a movie, where was the script? There wasn't one. Under the circumstances, no one wanted to commit themselves until they had seen the finished product. London Trust was beginning to pay the price for not selling before production started. The nearer *Wagner* got to completion, the less reason there was for anyone to go out on a limb.

Eventually, in what Alan Wright terms a "calculated deceit", he flew to Los Angeles and met with an independent producer and distributor, Alan Landsburg, to sound him out on handling US sales. Landsburg was interested and Wright suggested he should get in touch with London Trust Cultural Productions. It was, Wright admits, an unauthorized approach, and on his return he was roundly castigated for having gone. A few weeks later, however a deal was signed with Landsburg whereby he would receive a commission on any sales he could make.

After a hectic last few weeks, *Wagner* finished shooting just within its 30-week schedule. Palmer insists that they had only gone 10 per cent over budget. Brierley says that they had exceeded the estimate at the start of shooting by more than £2m, although he admits that he regarded it as money well spent at the time. For his part, Palmer was pleased with what he had in the can: "Richard's performance was not universally good. There are bits where I think he's quite bad. But there's a lot that he is wonderful in".

Palmer was pleased with what he had

Once Palmer had edited the assembled footage into a nine-hour and a five-hour version, however, Brierley was more unhappy than ever. Far from being a "fascinating" prospect, as he had once thought, Brierley now suspected that *Wagner* was "not the sort of thing that the ordinary man in the street would willingly sit through on a Friday night".

With his own relations with London Trust at a low ebb, and feeling that he had no more useful purpose to serve, Alan Wright tendered his resignation. A few weeks later, Brierley took the unusual step of putting large announcements in the main trade papers stating in emphatic terms that Wright no longer had anything to do with the production.

"I didn't do it out of any sense of vindictiveness", says Brierley. "I did it out of necessity". Wright, however, was appalled. "I couldn't believe it", he says. "I wasn't at that stage involving myself with *Wagner* at all. Professionally, that announcement was incredibly damaging to me".

In order to qualify the film for this year's Oscars, Alan Landsburg hastily recut a three and a half-hour version – deemed more palatable to American tastes – which was screened in Los Angeles last December. The reviews were terrible. There was no flurry of offers. With no stake of their own to recoup, distributors and television networks could simply sit back and wait for the price to come down.

The BBC had decided, even before the Dominion première, that they did not wish to buy it. Palmer claims that he has been blacklisted by the BBC as a result of the ill-fated arts programme, *Mainstream* – still referred to at the BBC as Maelstrom – from which he quit just before the first transmission. "Absolutely not true", says the BBC.

But slowly *Wagner* is beginning to trundle out of the far reaches of financial disaster. So far it has been sold in more than 20 countries, including Italy and Germany. Negotiations are currently in train with Channel 4. This summer a 2¼ hour cinema version opens in 12 American cities. Alan Landsburg is hoping that this latest slimline version – almost a quarter of its original length – will provide more of a success, and that television sales of a longer version will follow.

"I know I won't approve of it", says Palmer of the new cinema version, "but I respect Alan's need to have it done". Charles Wood, however, describes his attitude as one of total horror. "We've fallen among the Nibelungen. It's exactly like what happened to Wagner in his lifetime. I was asked to write a nine-hour film. You can't possibly encompass that score within a quarter of the time."

As far as Alan Capper is concerned, it is a matter of trying to salvage as much as possible after a "near disastrous beginning". "Many of the early decisions were entirely incorrect and taken for the wrong reasons", he says. "There were terrible mistakes made". But he emphasizes that they are still proud of the result, and he is confident that *Wagner* will eventually recoup its losses and show a profit.

On May 17 this year, however, London Trust announced that it had written off £4½m from its investment in the production. In February, Derek Brierley and London Trust Productions parted company. "We accepted his resignation", says Capper, declining to elaborate further.

"I look back on *Wagner* with enormous affection and some pride", says Palmer, currently smarting after being on the receiving end of another volley of critical abuse for his Scottish Opera production of *Turandot* – the words "despicable vulgarity" particularly stood out in Paul Griffiths' review in *The Times*. He and Charles Wood are now collaborating once more on a film about Puccini, starring Robert Stephens, based around the *Turandot* production, and although the short-term prospects remain uncertain, *Wagner* looks like being around for a long while yet.

Tony Palmer's Wagner *will be screened at the National Film Theatre on June 2 and 23 (9 hour version), and June 16 and 17 (5 hour version).*

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Decline of the elm

Farming in Britain has conventionally been held to begin with the "elm decline", a sharp drop in the pollen of that tree between 3000 and 3200 BC which, it is thought, was caused by clearance of woodland by early farmers for their arable fields and pastures.

There is, however, scattered but solid evidence for cereal pollen suggesting wheat or barley cultivation at dates several centuries earlier, it was pointed out in the recent *Journal of Archaeological Science* by Kevin Edwards of Birmingham University, one of the Journal's editors, and Kenneth Hirons of Queen's University, Belfast.

Eight sites, five in Ireland and three in Britain, have yielded between one and four cereal-type pollen grains each from levels below that in which the elm decline occurs. Six of the deposits were peat, the other two lake sediments.

At Ballynagilly, Co. Tyrone, in Ulster, one of the earliest farming sites in north-western Europe has a radiocarbon date of 3800 BC, with one cereal type pollen grain and evidence for disturbance in the birch, hazel and pine tree cover. The elm decline does not however occur until some 500 years later.

The analysts who originally identified the pollen did not feel that it was a definite indication of cereal cultivation.

With further evidence from Cashkeelty, Co. Kerry, Weir's Lough, Co. Tyrone, and Newferry, Co. Antrim, the evidence for cultivated cereals is much stronger.

With the early cereals antedating the elm decline by anything from 400 to 1,000 years, it would seem that the pioneer farmers of the British Isles were not responsible for the elm decline. Two consequences of this conclusion are of interest: the beginnings of agriculture here are both earlier and less easy to detect than had hitherto been thought; and the vanishing elms may have been removed by a vector other than felling – perhaps even a prehistoric episode of Dutch elm disease?

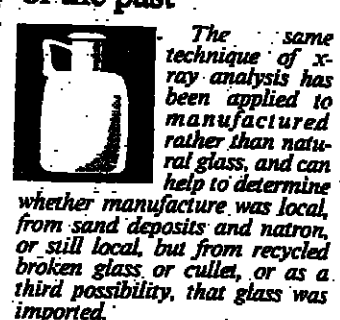
Early rise of flax

While many of the foods we eat today were unknown to our ancestors, they in their turn consumed, and even cultivated, some plants which are now rare, if not extinct. A recent report from Poland on the identification of plant remains excavated at the hill-fort of Smuszewo details staggering quantities of seeds of false flax or Gold of Pleasure, a plant now almost unknown as a crop, *Camelina sativa* to the botanist.

false flax has a toxic effect on real flax, even a few plants reducing the yield drastically, but seems to have been harvested for its oily seeds. More than 360,000 of the small seeds were found in a single pot at the Polish site, while out of more than 800,000 plant remains identified there, more than 570,000 were *Camelina sativa*.

The plant was used by man much earlier, however: seeds of false flax were identified by the late Hans Helbaek, founder of palaeoethnobotany, in the stomach contents of Tollund Man, one of the famous Danish "bog burials" who seem to have been executed and then ritually dumped in the peat bogs in the neolithic and Bronze Ages.

Glass-making of the past



The same technique of x-ray analysis has been applied to manufactured rather than natural glass, and can help to determine whether manufacture was local, from sand deposits and natron, or still local, but from recycled broken glass or cullet, or as a third possibility, that glass was imported.

Examination of some 230 samples from the first to eleventh centuries AD, mainly from sites in southern Britain, showed that the Roman glasses had lower concentrations of titanium and iron than those of the Dark Age and Anglo-Saxon periods. At the Roman city of Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, a glass working site was found, and also a sand deposit near by, and it seemed likely that local manufacture had occurred.

The sand had a high alumina content, however, which was not found in the glass, and it thus seems more probable that the Roman glassworker at Wroxeter had used cullet.

At the Dark Age hill-fort of Cadbury Congresbury in Somerset, several hundred glass fragments were thought to have been collected for bead-making in the fifth and sixth centuries. The investigators conclude that the Rhenish glassmakers continued to use the same basic materials as their Roman precursors.

Significant differences were found in some other vessels, in this case funnel-shaped glass beakers excavated at Hamwih, the port now replaced by Southampton, which were compared with contemporary beakers from two other emporia, Dorestad, in Holland and Helgö, in Sweden. Dating to the eighth and ninth centuries, the beakers were found to differ in their concentrations of manganese, sodium, magnesium and calcium, with the Hamwih specimens being most distinct. This suggests that the three ports obtained their glassware from different factories.

Norman Hammond



Excavations at Cadbury Congresbury, Somerset

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 350)

ACROSS
8 Sweets (13)
9 Coarse (3)
10 Risorgimento leader (9)
11 Moisture remover (5)
13 Threaded (7)
16 Attain (7)
19 Habituate (5)
22 Discard pile (9)
24 Young goat (3)
25 Insipidity (13)

DOWN
1 Climbed (6)
2 Nevertheless (6)
3 Egg/fish dish (8)
4 Stock (6)
5 Blunder (4)
6 Well matured (6)
7 Innumerable (6)
12 Arabian legendary bird (3)
14 Enforce again (8)
15 Make mistake (3)
16 Benefits (6)
17 Bother (6)
18 Lace hole (6)
20 Maintenance (6)
21 Firstborn (6)
23 Shed skin (4)

SOLUTION TO No 349

ACROSS: 1 Yahweh 4 Verity 7 Lien 8 Nightcap 9 Pamphlet 13 Mac 16 Inconvenience 17 Say 19 Listener 24 Handicap 25 Non U 26 Impair 27 Deja vu

DOWN: 1 Yule 2 Hierarchy 3 Hunch 4 Vague 5 Rota 6 Tiara 10 Penal 11 Loess 12 Twice 13 Minnesota 14 Chew 15 Wins 18 Alarm 20 Incur 21 Tepid 22 Idea 23 Tutu

The Stones left me unturned

moreover . . . Miles Kington

My mother grew up in New York. Indeed, she spent the whole of the Roaring Twenties in New York as a teenager, and when I first fell in love with jazz it occurred to me that a lot of my heroes had been playing in New York when she was there. As a wild teenager and a loyal mother-to-be of a jazz fan, surely she would have been to some of the clubs, heard some of the players? Hadn't she enjoyed a little jazz during the Jazz Age?

"Oh no, dear", she said when I asked her. "Even if I'd known about them, I don't think we'd ever have been allowed by my father to go to places like that."

A small dream crumbled. The trouble is, I'm going to go the same way sooner or later. I grew up across the Rocking Fifties and the Swinging Sixties, through the arrival of Jack Kerouac, Elvis Presley, the Beatles, the Stones and Harold Wilson, and I spent most of my time buying records of people that my mother could have heard in her youth in America. Pitiful, really.

It came home to me again just how pitiful I was when I saw the reviews of Philip Norman's new book on the Rolling Stones. I was there when the Stones started. Well, not *there* when the Stones started, but aware of the Stones being put together. In my first year at Oxford I got to know a nice young bloke called Paul, who said that my modern jazz records were all right, but the future lay with rhythm 'n' blues. This appalled me, as I had no idea what rhythm 'n' blues was.

He tried to explain and played me some stuff, and it sounded all right, but I really didn't want to get involved as I didn't feel I had the right to get up and sing about leaving my woman in Chicago, whereas I did feel I was justified in buying a double bass and learning the chords of "Honeysuckle Rose". Paul said that was OK by him and he left Oxford and went off to join Manfred Mann and become Paul Jones, and I stayed to learn the chords of Honeysuckle Rose.

The Rolling Stones are, of course, the ace example of people who at that time were falling in love with rhythm 'n' blues and spent the rest of their lives under the influence. Now, I can't say I've ever been mad about the Stones' image. Other rebels identified with their uncouth and somewhat humourless stance: I just found it uncouth and humourless. They never seemed to have much to say. They took drugs, lived in big houses and dived into swimming pools, not always getting out again. Well, somebody had to do it, and I'm glad they volunteered.

What always worried me was the fact that I found their music so boring. I eventually grew to like genuine rhythm 'n' blues, but never what the Stones made of it. The real thing was live, thrusting, dancing, celebratory; the Stones' version seemed to be posturing, pouting, sullen and pale. The lights, clothes and dancing were very clever, but all you could hear on the records was the music, which only made me want to go home and play my Little Walter records. Who? Well, let's just say that he's a man who Philip Norman will never write a book about.

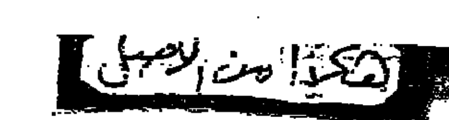
The only positive image I have of the Stones comes from a conversation I once had with David Cobbold, owner of Knebworth House. He said that the Stones had once turned up there the day before a rock festival to check the sound system on the open-air stage.

"There was nobody in the park but the Rolling Stones. Them, and a small camp of Girl Guides on their last night of camping out. Of course, the Guides were beside themselves with excitement at the thought of Mick Jagger and the Stones playing for them alone, but the woman in charge of the Guides had other ideas. She strode across the park as the Stones gave their private concert, heaved herself up on stage, quivered in front of Mick Jagger and said: 'Whoever you are, will you *please* stop that dreadful row and go away? My girls are trying to get some sleep!'

"And meekly the Stones shut up and slunk off into the night".

So when my grandchildren ask me for my memories of the Rolling Stones, I'll be able to tell them that they were the kind of group who would stop playing to give Girl Guides some peace and quiet. But will it be enough?

(Coming soon: my fierce struggle to try to enjoy Bob Dylan, or, A Sixties Failure owns up.)



BOOKS

Madness and the Absolute Awfulness of Women

James Fenton reviews a novel for dipsomaniacs and misogynists

STANLEY AND THE WOMEN
By Kingsley Amis
Hutchinson, £8.95

If we were playing the game of Associations, and it was my turn, and I thought of Kingsley Amis, and you asked me what kind of household object I associated with this person, I would choose an item mentioned in this book – one of those pineapple-shaped ice-buckets. The association is two-fold: the bucket announces that in *this* household drinking is a serious institution – none of your warm g-and-t's, thank you very much; and then there is the prickly, defensive nature of the fruit itself. One does not meddle lightly with a pineapple – one either goes for it properly armed or one leaves well alone. Amis is not, by any stretch of the imagination, a soft fruit.

On the matter of heavy drinking, it occurred to me while reading *Stanley and the Women* that there are really only two tactics for addicts. The one is furtive and feminine – the vodka flame in the handbag, the peppermints, the regular trips to the loo. The other is masculine, aggressive and overtly proselytizing. Alcoholism in this sense becomes almost an ideological Ism, like Maoism, Taoism, Bao-Dai-ism or whatever. Those who do not drink with us, it insinuates, are against us.

Stanley Duke, the Fleet Street advertising manager of the title, does not wait to be asked how much he has had to drink. He makes sure that you know in some detail, that you are aware how with the first crisis of the day he will reach for the first drink, how this will *lead* straight to the second, and on and on, until the objective of unconsciousness is reached. The furtive drinker does not want you to know what is going on. *The aggressive drinker, by telling you* exactly what is going on, tries to forestall the question: why? So there is something furtive about the aggressive drinker, and there is something furtive about this novel.

One problem for the reader who knows anything about the author is to distinguish between Amis himself and Stanley Duke. All right, Amis is not an advertising manager on a Fleet Street paper, nor could it be said of him that he has never read a book in his life. But a twice married man, whose second wife is in the literary world (as asst. lit. ed. on a Sunday), with offspring by first marriage, and a house in Hampstead not far from a *pottery shop*? Something about this suggests a *roman a clef*. Nor is it always easy to thow away the *clef* and go on reading unperturbed. For there is always the assiduously cultivated Amis tone of voice, with its regular spurts of outrage, to remind one of the maker behind the narrator.

Outrage at the way the world is constituted is the predominant spice in this dish. Sometimes the outrage behaves like a freelance emotion on the lookout for an assignment. You would expect, when the Amis hero enters a pub, that there would be a spurt of irritation at some noisy machine or the behaviour of a barmaid. More ingeniously devised is the hero's disappointment, when he wants a cheese sandwich, at finding only French Bread and Brie. Sod's Law, yes, but Sod moves in a mysterious way throughout these pages.

"I looked at the television. The cartoon was the sort where as little as possible moved or changed from one frame to the next so as not to overwork the artist." You know exactly what sort of cartoon he means – but only Amis or a clever forger would think of getting annoyed by it in that way.

The best assignment the freelance outrage receives is the subject of women, and this will be taken to be the main theme of the book. Actually though, there is a much weightier theme which receives much of the author's more scrupulous, as well as some of his less scrupulous, attention. This is the experience of madness in *the family. Stanley Duke's only son* by his first marriage slopes into the house on the verge of a schizophrenic breakdown. He is suffering from delusions, grimly and touchingly portrayed, involving an international Jewish conspiracy mingled with notions out of science fiction. He is going mad, mad in an absolute sense that puts him beyond the reach of normal family sympathy and support. Although Stanley is not the kind of man to admit to much of an emotional life, the unexpressed pain of this experience is unmistakable.

Coping with a mad son involves the father in an attempt to secure the cooperation of his first wife, and in their meeting Trish Collings, the *hospital psychiatrist* who prescribes probably the wrong drugs for the boy, and who proceeds in an insanely vengeful way to return him prematurely to the Hampstead home, as well as doing her best to blame the father roundly for the son's condition. Trish's diagnoses are impertinent, and her behaviour both eccentric and unprofessional. But she is the crucial figure in the circle of women around Stanley, providing as she does the link between the tragic theme of madness in the family and the comic theme (for that is what it is) of the Absolute Awfulness of Women.

But Trish is so grotesque as to defy belief. She introduces herself to Stanley under false pretences, she pretends in front of a colleague to be his latest bit on the side, and she is blatantly partisan as well as crude in her analyses. If the author were to object, "Ah, but you don't know the half of it – I've met such a woman and she behaved exactly like that in precisely those circumstances" (in other words, if there is an element of autobiography in all this) I can only say that, for the purposes of fiction, the original was no use as a model for this character in this context. Not that she could not be nasty or even mad (I don't doubt that there are plenty of deranged psychiatrists, just as there are plenty of deranged librarians or organists – some professions attract odd types), merely that for the sake of the novel she had to be more subtly nasty or mad than this. Her crudity is too convenient.

The character of the second wife is quite a different matter. As the novel opens, we feel that Stanley, in his grudging way, rather appreciates her, and that for some reason or other (there is a loose end in the story here) she appreciates him. To all intents and purposes this illusion is maintained well into the plot. It is only *when the first wife has to be brought* into the house that we see the limits of her supportiveness and sanity. A switch is thrown in her personality when she sees that in certain circumstances Stanley's responsibility to his son comes before her interests.

On realizing this, the second wife behaves in a way which provides the test case for the misogynist argument of the book: are all women mad, or is the really awful thing about them the fact that they are fundamentally *sane?* Stanley comes home to be told that wife number two has been attacked and knifed by his son. The doctor (an important figure, being male, a friend of Stanley's, a drinker, and therefore sane) tells him that the son claims not to remember anything about the attack. Once the doctor has gone, and before our hero can collect his thoughts, the wife throws a fit and accuses Stanley of not believing her story: he thinks, she says, that the wounds are self-inflicted. And because he thinks such a rotten thing, she will walk out on him.



Now at first, when the reader is asked to weigh up this possibility, he will think – oh no, that's too much, that's too convenient for Stanley's argument. An apparently sane woman would never do such a thing in order to have her stepson committed as criminally insane. And yet, with a deal of late exposition, Amis does make you believe it – and in doing so he makes you believe rather more of the rest of the book as well. The key authority is the good (male) doctor, who winds up the novel's argument with a vicious diatribe against women.

"It's no use saying anything to a woman," said Cliff ultimately, and drained his glass.

I waited, but there was no follow-up. "When what?"

"What?"

"It's no use saying anything to a woman when what? Or unless what?"

"When nothing. Ever."

It is this character who has provided the crucial forensic evidence about self-inflicted wounds. It is also this character who correctly predicts that, in due course, wife number two will return to her husband, asking him to forget all she has said. *She* will affect to ignore what she has done. And we believe that Stanley will accede. *He* will do so because the worst thing about women is that men depend on them. *She* will do so, if Freud is to be believed, because her revenge is not yet complete.

Love and betrayal: Do they matter?

FICTION

Elaine Feinstein

THE UNBEARABLE LIGHTNESS OF BEING
By Milan Kundera
Translated by Michael Henry Heim
Faber, £9.50

Small nations take a sceptical attitude to the justice of history, as Kundera points out in an interview with Ian McEwan in the latest *Granta*; this relates not only to the politics of national survival but extends to throw doubts on the seriousness of human feeling on every level. Kundera's novel is a witty and painful inquiry into whether either love or betrayal can be said to matter.

It is the paradox at the heart of the title (and Kundera writes with heart as well as intelligence); for if the easy Lightness of Being Tomas finds sweet, until Tereza offers him her life, is valued more than the love and compassion she arouses, it is hard to see how any other cruelty is of much significance. At first, Tereza's dream of Tomas's infidelity is so painful that she has to push needles into the quick beneath her nails in order to bear it; later the same scene becomes a matter of erotic fantasy.

There is always the danger of collusion in such an unequal sexual relationship; just as there can be collusion between any victim and his oppressor. Kundera makes the parallel explicit. Dramatic and threatening political events disperse Tereza's personal sadness; yet, her brave and elegant photography of invading Russian tanks comes, in Zurich, to seem similar to the faceless photograph of nude bodies on a beach, so much preferred by the jaded Swiss magazine editor.

It is Sabina, one of Tomas's mistresses who suffers from heaviness, not lightness; and she frees herself by a gratuitous act of betrayal. In the stream of her thought that action relates to many other betrayals in her life: of parents, husband, and country in turn. For her, the very lightness of being that Tomas once tried to assume, becomes an unbearable emptiness all round her.

The novel is structured so that streams of thought overlap one another to carry the story forward; and though in this way Kundera identifies with all of his actors in turn, he pays them the odd, unfashionable courtesy of giving them an inner world of their own for which he is not responsible. In the same way, love-making between them (as in all Kundera novels an important part of the action) is serious because "when my characters make love they grasp, suddenly, the truth of their life or their relationship".

McEwan's was by no means an easy interview; understandably, although Kundera has been treated less as a political dissident than fellow exiles from the Soviet block. In any novel of decent complexity, the intelligence at work pulls against easy sentimentality, whether personal or political. It is not heroism but accident that turns Tomas into a window cleaner. And the abrasive quality of such comedy defends Kundera from the facile emotions roused by telling stories upon which the knowledge of his own exile must necessarily impinge.

For those emotions would savour of Kitsch; an artistic opportunism as much an enemy he is concerned to oppose, as any political regime, however tyrannical. Kundera's essay (also *Granta*) observes his ironic irritation, the casual way in which the values of central Europe have been subsumed into a Slave stereotype to which they have no true affininity. And, when he lists the great names of central Europe it is immediately possible to identify "the spiritural cement" of the small nations which have given their strength to his tradition. Perhaps it is no coincidence that the name we have taken most closely into our own hearts is Franz Kafka, a fellow Czech; through in Kundera's honourable list he stands among his fellow Jews who make up that other small nation that had to learn the stratagems of weakness, and whose surival has always been as much in question. Ultimately, for all the affable qualities which readers will recall from the *Book of Laughter and Forgetting*, Kundera's vision is as bleak as that of that other K. For he envisages a world, not only of unjust judgment, but no judgment; a world which no longer has any human authentication, and in which the painful realities lie between the crashing weight of personal choice and the infinitely seductive domain of passivity and indefference.

The happy House of Christie ever blessed with singshine

Michael Birkett

GLYNDEBOURNE
A Celebration
Edited by John Higgins
Cape, £12.50

Glyndebourne is 50, and this book of elegant essays and revealing pictures celebrates it. Not a coffee-table book; the table is already groaning with Glyndebourne's glamorous annual programmes. Glyndebourne anyway seems like a perpetual anniversary, blessed with eternal sunshine. *Horas non numero nisi serenas* was Beecham's motto for *Cosi Fan Tutte*; for most of us it is the motto of Glyndebourne. Glyndebourne has a rain-gauge like anywhere else, but we all choose to ignore it, and colour our memories picnic pink.

So we should like Sir Isaiah Berlin's *Arcadian* essay. He alone not only reveres, but remembers, the prewar Mozart performances. He also delivers a terrible wigging to the chic political directors of today (while disclaiming any intention of doing so).

Sir John Pritchard gives directors another wigging. For him, their sin is that they do not watch the conductor, and that they encroach physically upon him. (He proposes rules for keeping them at bay.) Lord Briggs is severe too, but upon others – those who lazily choose Glyndebourne as a social whipping-boy, and fail to acknowledge the unexpected breadth of its achievements. Sir Roy Strong is strictest of all, surveying the taste and effectiveness of all the scenic designers employed by Glyndebourne. Witty and entertaining for us, for the artists concerned this piece must be rather like waiting for exam results.

Not all of this friendly and civilized book is corrective. John Cox is happily enthralled by Richard Strauss, and equally enthralled by Elisabeth Söderström's unique gift for animating him. Sir John Pritchard is *perceptive* about Rossini, and about that irreplaceably civilized conductor Vittorio Gui. Raymond Leppard is first delighted that his passion for Monteverdi and Cavalli should be shared anywhere, and then grateful that his half-tragic, half-sexy vision of these operas should have been so generously shared by Glyndebourne. Finally, Sir Peter Hall on Mozart manages to make us all feel unobservant but grateful. Is there any other director today with his *astonishing* combination of honesty, scolarship, and passion?

Desmond Shawe-Taylor reminds us of all that Glyndebourne *has done for operas not* by Mozart or Rossini or Strauss, and Bernard Haitink whets our appetite by announcing his new collaboration with Sir Peter Hall – on Verdi. *Gillian* Widdicombe records all that modern technology has achieved for Glyndebourne – above all a dramatic increase in popular appeal. She should be reassured that the 1950 *Cosi Fan Tutte* excerpts have indeed been reissued by EMI (on World Records SH 397). John Higgins should listen to this, because his acute analysis of Glyndebourne's discoveries reveals that he never heard the 1950s singers *in* person, hence the only serious injustice of this volume – the lack of any real tribute to Sena Jurinac: not just a regular visitor, surely, but a major discovery. *The Vienna* State opera undervalued her for years before her Glyndebourne glory, and indeed after it. Has there been another Glyndebourne artist who has so utterly captivated every section of every audience? I remember that I was not the only one to stumble out of the prologue to *Ariadne auf Naxos*, groggy with the sheer splendour of her singing.

This books ends beguilingly with an untrousered Lord Norwich, but it starts where it should – with the Christies. John the Founder is naturally much celebrated, but George the reigning seigneur writes with the same benevolence as he runs this blessed and unique opera-house. Heredity is a chancy business, but the House of Christie no less than the house of Windsor shows how lucky this nation can be.



Trouffaldino, a master clown, from The Love For Three Oranges, by Maurice Sendak and Frank Corsaro, published today by The Bodley Head to celebrate the jubilee of Glyndebourne

● **A Knight at the Opera, by *Sir Geraint Evans (Michael Joseph, £12.95)*.** For a generation of opera-goers Geraint Evans has embodied Verdi's Falstaff, Mozart's Figaro, Wagner's Beckmesser, and Berg's Wozzeck. His memoirs, written with the help of Noel Goodwin, trace the career from miner's son near Pontypridd to international opera star shining in houses all over the world. They are full of amiable anecdotes about the great *names, and professional* commentary on the great parts, in which he has enriched the public stock of harmless pleasure.

Old half worlds of fear and ambiguous morality

CRIME

Marcel Berlins

FOUR NOVELS
By W. R. Burnett
FOUR NOVELS
By Anthony Boucher
THE ISAAC QUARTET: FOUR NOVELS
By Jerome Charyn
Zomba Books, £9.95 each

The initial aim of Zomba's excellent Black Box Thrillers series was to rescuscitate the reputations of some unjustly forgotten American crime writers of the "tough" school of the thirties and forties. The latest batch of Four Novels suggests that the publishers may be close to exhausting that particular mine – there are not all that many neglected writers of the style and era worthy of having four books revived. Only W. R. Burnett fits the original bill, and he is hardly unremembered. His appearance is nonetheless extremely wel*come*.

He wrote three classics of crime fiction, all of which as it happened, were turned into memorable films: *Little Caesar*, *The Asphalt Jungle* and *High Sierra*. In all of them, the central character is the criminal, Burnett understands his motives and his frailties without descending into sentimental support for his actions. He sketches superbly the half-world of fear and ambiguous morality that his characters inhabit.

Anthony Boucher, by contrast, represented the school of American crime writing that *concentrated on* erudite detection *à l'Anglaise*, where dead bodies were devices to elicit suave and often esoteric conversation. Boucher was one of the *most elegant practitioners of the* genre, his puzzles always entertaining, his plotting impeccable, his fastidious wit occasionally tiresome but more often admirable. *The Case of the Seven of Calvary* (a death on the campus, with Sanskrit overtones) and *Nine Times Nine*, which introduces a nun-detective, are the most enjoyable.

Jerome Charyn's *The Isaac Quartet*, written between 1974 and 1978, is strange and powerful brew. The territory is the much traversed New York Policeland, but its characters are surreally unfamiliar. Isaac Sidel, Jewish police chief, manipulates his underlings and his family with cynicism and brutality. *His violent patch is* riddled with Jewish whores and petty criminals, a monstrous Peruvian-Jewish gang, and pathological vendettas by the score. His daughter is nymphomaniac, and his ex-son in law, a table-tennis fanatic, is a vicious cop with obsessions of his own. It's *West Side Story* by way of Hyeronimus Bosch.

Charyn handles his unremittingly sordid theme with gusto and an exceptional flair for language, mood and description. He deserves to be read, but the squeamish may need an extra dash of fortitude.

● **The Sheriff of Bombay, by H. R. F. Keating** *(Collins, £6.95)*. This time Inspector Ghote is witness as well as investigator. He has seen India's cricket captain, a national hero, at the scene of a particularly brutal murder in Bombay's red light district. His reputation at risk, he is a reluctant and uneasy participant in the murky inquiry. All the usual Ghotian delights are present, but the backdrop is more sombre. Keating describes the seedy, the repulsive, and the perverted with great sensitivity, *evoking an atmosphere that is* at once despairing and vividly alive. Ghote's moral dilemmas are fascinating and their resolution, like the investigation's, are convincing.

● **Sound Evidence, by June Thomson** *(Constable, £6.95)*. In his quiet way Chief Inspector Finch has become a heavyweight among our police investigators. The tenth Finch novel is plausible and full of perceptive observations of people and place. As a bonus, he gets soppy over the lady pathologist on a murder inquiry embracing East End thuggery and homosexuality.

● **Face at the Window, by Frank Parrish** *(Constable, £o.50)*. Eccentric rural rogue Dan Mallett, lustful and replete with country wisdom, has to flee the local coppery with only a luscious young actress as company. For once, even the outrageous Mallett is upstaged, by his shrewd mother.

O Pip, Pop, porky and other bottled sunbeams

Philip Howard

A DICTIONARY OF SLANG AND UNCONVENTIONAL ENGLISH
By Eric Partridge
Edited by Paul Beale
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £45

Recording slang is as elusive a game as bottling sunbeams. Those who have done it successfuly have been grand amateur eccentrics, such as that antiquarian Falstaff, Francis Grose, and that antipodean logophile, Eric Partridge. Here, eagerly awaited and heartily welcomed, comes Partridge's last and posthumous work, the final revision of his great dictionary, edited and revised by one of his copious correspondents, Paul Beale.

It is, it goes without saying, a rich treasury of extraordinary and shady language recorded nowhere else. The fat book conflates the original 1937 edition with the subsequent addenda, and 5,000 new entries that Partridge had worked up at the time of his death at the age of 85 on 1 June 1979, plus *subsequent entries by Mr Beale*. Inconsistencies and duplications have been removed. To make room for new material, solecisms and catachreses, some dialect and familiar slovenly elisions, such as *tempory* for contemporary, have been omitted. A useful new appendix contains longer self-contained bodies of slang, such as the signallers' phonetic alphabet that has given rise to many slang terms (O Pip, Charlie Oboe, etc.), and a short discourse on the nonsense prefix "Harry".

The new edition has the Partridge faults, inevitable in any one-man-band attempt to record the unrecorded. Depending on hearsay and correspondents of varying worth, the entries are of varying reliability. Some of them are ludicrously out of date; for example Etonian slang, based on a publication of 1900. Much slang being nearly as ephemeral as the mayfly, the latest vogue phrases are not included: no skateboarding or *Citizens' Band radio talk; no* "arthritis" referring to an exceptionally nubile young woman, no "Stop reefing the Bristols"; no rude rhyming slang "Hundred to Eight". So help me, I wouldn't tell you no porky.

In spite of faults, it is an Open Sesame treasury, because it contains much matter that nobody else is even trying to write down. Open it, and it is a store of fossilized jokes and puns, evanescent semi-precious stones of language, dulled by overmuch handling, but gleaming still when held up to the light.



THE TIMES DIARY

Order of the bath

As DJ Tony Blackburn sounds off in moralistic tones about yesterday's revelations that Charles Althorp, the Princess of Wales's brother, and his raucous friends tried to debag him, Charles seems to be undergoing a crash course in evading the press. When I phoned him on an unrelated matter at Magdalene College, Oxford, a young man returned my call purporting to be a friend of his. "Viscount Althorp isn't here. I'll take a message. What is it about?" It was about the Viscount's part in the film *Another Country* – now being premiered at Cannes. I impressed that it had nothing to do with his sister. "All right, all right. It's me. It's me, Viscount Althorp." His debut film role, he said, only lasts three seconds – "I don't even speak because I don:t have an Equity card." But he does feature as a public schoolboy in the bath scene. "I'm seen climbing out of the bath, but don't worry. I'm wearing a towel – I think. It's very dark. There's really no story."

Address the issue

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I cannot wait to hear how the Oxford Union Society will introduce Jesse Jackson when he turns up for a debate on June 14, in view of the address on the invitation I have received to attend the dinner that follows the speeches. I wonder if they will promote him too.

Lying low

There are no Reds under Ronald Reagan's bed; there's no room. He has just ordered four inches to be chopped off the legs of the specially built king-sized bed, which he and Nancy will be sleeping in during their visit to County Mayo on June 1 and 2.

BARRY FANTONI



'Dave is furious, he was about to make them his Cause'

Cold reception

Tory MP Edwina Currie suffered the indignity of being turned away from the door of 10 Downing Street this week, when she turned up uninvited to join a reception for Lady Olga Maitland's Women and Families for Defence. Lady Olga, who was there to present her petition of 10,000 signatures in support of Nato, tells me she was in the lobby when a knock was heard at the door. It was the hapless Edwina – who was charmingly told to get lost. "The reception was only for my band of helpers who worked extremely hard. Edwina only got one signature – her own," said Lady Olga yesterday. "She sent me a note saying 'see you at Number Ten'. I sent her endless messages saying not to come . . ."

Dishpan delivery

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Patrick Jenkin, Environment Secretary, have been relieving the tedium of the Conservative Women's Conference this week. Just before leaving the stage, Jenkin mentioned that he and Mrs Thatcher had shared chambers as apprentice lawyers. Enter Sir Geoffery, who announced conspiratorially, "I'll tell you a secret about Patrick. He and I shared a flat together for 12 months. He did the cooking; I did the washing up."

● The man who designed and animated *The Daily Telegraph's* "Heron and Frogs" TV commercials is showing a collection of his work at London's Roughs gallery next week. Oscar Grillo has called his exhibition "Useless Pictures".

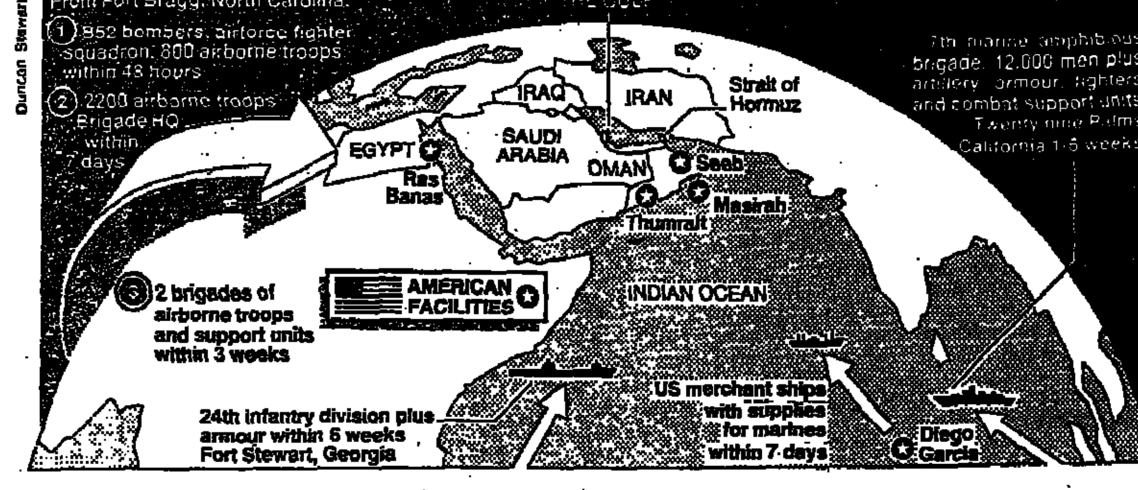
Grapevine

In a letter published in this paper last week, Lord Sidmouth, farmer and horticulturist, attacks the EEC for the tragic closure of Thomas Rochford and Sons, the nursery firm. What he omitted to mention was that he is married to Thomas Rochford's niece Barbara, and for years was company director of her grandfather's firm – Joseph Rochford. On selling the firm in 1972, the Sidmouths ploughed the cash into another nursery, but happily dropped the Rochford name, opting instead of Addington's – after his own family name.

PHS

The US is ready to intervene if the Gulf war escalates — but how quickly could it get there? Richard Halloran reveals the plans and the problems

Twenty-four hours from Oman



Promptly at 8.30 every weekday morning, Lieutenant General Robert C. Kingston, Commander-in-Chief of the US Central Command, strides into a briefing room at his headquarters at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida, and asks his staff to be seated. An intelligence officer, standing at a lectern beside a large wall screen, flicks a switch to display a map of the region around the Persian Gulf. He runs quickly through the action of the previous hours in the war between Iran and Iraq.

Another flick brings up a satellite photograph of a Iranian troop deployment. A chart provides fresh detail on the 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, or the 25 Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean, or Soviet advisers in Ethiopia.

An operations officers takes the podium, brings up a list of American forces available to the central command. A map of the Arabian Sea shows where an American aircraft carrier and other warships have moved within the last 24 hours. A second map shows the disposition of American warships in the Persian Gulf.

A third briefing officer gives a succinct forecast of weather that could affect military operations in the 19 countries within Central Command's area of responsibility.

The central command is 7,000 miles from its area of responsibility. It has few forces under its operational control – and these only when deploying. Special forces to operate behind enemy lines are inadequate. The command lacks sufficient air and sea transport and acquiring it is proving slow. Access to the other nations military bases is dependant on the political winds of the moment, there is little long-term logistical support.

The command has neither a communications apparatus nor an intelligence network in place. And the US has no military alliance with nations in the region the command has been assigned to defend.

The Central Command, one of six unified, multi-service US commands, is responsible for military operations, security assistance and training of foreign forces in South-West Asia, the Arabian peninsula and the Horn of Africa. Its area of responsibility covers an expanse larger than the continental US, stretching from Egypt in the west to Pakistan in the east, from Jordan in the north to Kenya in the south.

President Reagan confirmed this week that contingency plans were ready for a Gulf crisis. He will not intervene on land without an invitation from at least one nation in the command's area of operation, because of the fierce political opposition that would arise otherwise.

A presidential decision would be only the first step. Congress would undoubtedly have a say under the much-disputed War Powers Act. Allies would have to be consulted. The Soviet Union would be advised that the US seeks only to sabilize a turbulent situation.

In any contingency, an early alert would be critical. With a five-day warning, an air force fighter squadron and a battalion of 800 army paratroopers could be in the region within 48 hours of the order to go. B-52 bombers could be in action in the same time. By the end of a week, two battalions of paratroopers and a brigade headquarters would bring the total to 3,000 soldiers. How quickly an aircraft carrier, with its 70 to 90 planes, and a marine amphibious unit of 1,300 marines could get to the scene would depend on where they were when the signal was given. A carrier is almost always in the Indian Ocean, but marine units come and go.

After that, things would slow down because of insufficient airlift and sealift. It would take two or three weeks to bring in two more brigades of paratroopers and support units from Fort Bragg, North Carolina to fill out the 82nd Airborne Division. The first of the 12,000 marines in the Seventh Marine Amphibious Brigade, which includes infantry, artillery, tanks, fighter aircraft and combat support units, would begin to arrive in a week from Twenty Nine Palms, California.

So would ships from the island of Diego Garcia, 2,000 miles to the south, with weapons, ammunition, food and supplies for the marines. But it would take several weeks for the entire brigade to arrive, depending on air transport. More than a month would be needed for the army's 24th infantry division, with its armoured personnel carriers and tanks, to arrive by ship from Fort Stewart, Georgia.

But Kingston does not hide his dissatisfaction with that arrangement. He told Congress last year that "a forward element afloat sends the wrong message to our friends and foes alike". What was needed, he said, was a forward headquarters ashore. That, he said, would "send a clear signal of United States resolve".

Instead of permanently assigned troops, the central command has a force list of 300,000 soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen from which it can draw.

Kingston, who once commanded the special forces, or Green Berets, would use some of those soldiers, plus army rangers, air force and navy special-operations units to infiltrate behind enemy lines.

Sustaining a formidable force near the Persian Gulf with a steady flow of reinforcements, fuel, ammunition and supplies would be even more difficult than getting it there.

"Probably the most pressing need we have is for more lift – airlift and sealift". Kingston says. "Seven thousand miles one way is a long commute."

It takes a C-5 Galaxy 14 hours to fly from the east coast to Oman at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Cargo ships carrying the bulk of the heavy equipment would take 31 days, if the Suez Canal were closed and they had to sail the 12,000 miles around the Cape of Good Hope.

Once troops and supplies arrived, mobility would be hard to achieve. The entire region, Kingston points out, "has just two-thirds of the paved-road mileage found in the state of Florida".

As a substitute for bases under US control, American diplomats have pioneered a new concept of central command, persuading several nations in the region to give American forces access to their military installations. In most cases, the US pays for expanding and improving those bases.

After long negotiations, the US has gained access to the Sidi Sliman air base in Morocco as a way station. The adminstration has obtained a Congressional appropriation of $2m (£1.42m) for this fiscal year to improve that base, and has asked for $3m (£2.14m) for the fiscal year beginning October 1.

American forces have several times used the Egyptian military airport in west Cairo for manoeuvres. But getting an agreement to build a large base at Ras Banas, on the shore of the Red Sea, has run into snags. American and Egyptian negotiators have agreed that Egypt will put up $49m, (£35m) for contruction and the United States another £49m, but for a project less ambitious than originally planned.

In Oman, Sultan Qabus Bin Said has opened airfields at Seeb and Thumrait to American forces, and has agreed to allow the US to stockpile war material there. He has also permitted the US to use the island of Masira as a transfer point for supplies flown in by large planes, then taken by boat or smaller planes to ships at sea.

The administration got $60.4m (£42m) in 1983 for construction in Oman and another $28.6m (£20.4m) for this year, and has asked for $42m (£30m) for next year. Included would be hardened shelters for fighter planes at Seeb and temporary accommodations for American personnel at Thumrait.

The most visible central command exercises have been three bright star manoeuvres, most recently last summer, when 26,500 American soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines were deployed to Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman and nearby waters. B-52 bombers flew from bases in the US to make bombing runs, paratroopers jumped with Egyptian paratroopers, and marine tanks churned ashore through heavy surf into Somalia. For the first time, the deployment included a combined Egyptian-Sudanese-American manoeuvre.

A less-publicised exercise has been Shadow Hawk, in which American air-defence soldiers train with Jordanians in Jordan. Marines have made amphibious landings in Kenya and Oman, communications teams have drilled in Oman, and special forces units have trained in the Sudan. The big exercise this year, called Gallant Eagle, has been scheduled for the deserts of California this summer, while another Bright Star deployment to Egypt and other nations is planned for 1985.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Refreshed at a hero's spring

On the Monday, I flew from London to New York. On the Wednesday, I flew from New York to Boston. Thursday, I flew from Boston to Philadelphia. Saturday, Philadelphia to San Francisco. Sunday, San Francisco to Washington DC. Wednesday morning, Washington to New York. Wednesday evening, New York to San Francisco (why, hello, San Francisco, you haven't changed a bit). Friday, San Francisco to Los Angeles. Saturday morning, Los Angeles to Chicago. Saturday evening, Chicago to New York. Sunday (when the *New York Times* contained 642 pages, not counting inserted advertising booklets) New York to London. Average daily time spent in the air, at airports or getting to and from airports, six and a quarter hours, for 14 days in a row.

This is simply not to be endured. I endured it because my most recent book, *Enthusiasms*, published here last November, was being published in the United States, and the publishers had arranged a promotion tour: in each of the cities I visited there were newspaper, television and radio interviews arranged, together with speeches and discussions, and the received wisdom (probably correct) is that such rushing about helps the book. Nevertheless, such a life is not to be endured by a man with only one body and one mind and no hope of getting a replacement for either, let alone both.

And that, while I am on the subject, goes for my stomach as well: even if I had not emerged from the ordeal feeling as though I had been beaten all over with rubber truncheons in the cellars of the Lubianka every day for a fortnight, I would have been close to murder after eating plastic filth twice a day seven miles above earth.

You think I exaggerate? You will be so good as to stop thinking so as soon as I have told you what I got when I asked for milk in my coffee: what I got was a white powder made of

> Corn syrup solids: partially hydrogenated vegetable oils (may contain one or more of the following: coconut oil, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, palm kernel oil, palm oil or safflower oil; reduced minerals: whey: sodium caseinate; dipotassium phospate: sodium silcoaluminate; artificial colours; mono- and diglycerides: lecithin; BHA and propyl gallate; citric acid to preserve freshness of oil; artificial flavour.

This muck (I particularly liked the bit at the end about artificial flavour, no doubt inserted because the preceding list of ingredients might have left too many customers still under the impression that what they were getting came piping hot straight from the cow) is made by the Cloud Corporation of Skokie, Illinois, and I spent the rest of the flight alternatively drawing up my will and singing "On top of old Skokie".

I survived; but it was no accident that I did, for some deep instinct guided me towards succour. The original schedule drawn up by my American publishers before I left London had included a day and a night in Chicago, with the usual round of studios and suchlike. When I got to New York, however, I discovered that the programme had been changed by *force majeur*, and the only way to avoid the necessity of my being in two places at once was to drop Chicago from the tour altogether. At which news I let out a scream of outrage that could have been heard in Chicago itself without benefit of telephone, for there was one meeting in the Windy City to which I had been looking forward ever since the plans were drawn up, and now I was to be deprived of it. I begged my publishers to rearrange the tour yet again, but I had to admit, when we pored over the timetable together, that it could not be done.

Then I had an idea. On the last day, I was due to fly from Los Angeles to New York: what if I got up at cock-crow (not that any cock has been heard to crow in Los Angeles since the eighteenth century) and broke my journey in Chicago for a few hours?

They looked at me as though I was mad: a man faced with a killing tour who actually wants to add to it was clearly not what they are used to. But a couple of telephone-calls later it was done. And that is how I came to be, for the first time, sitting at the feet of one of my heroes' in Castlewood Terrace, Chicago, for two of the most restorative, fruitful and life-enhancing hours of my life, in which the exhaustion fell away like a cloak, the throbbing in my head ceased, and the whole crazy expedition was made worthwhile.

His name is Studs Terkel (truth to tell, it isn't – it is *Louis* Terkel, but as far as I know his wife is the only person who calls him by it), and I have been reading his books for more than 20 years, starting with *Division Street America* and going on with such further volumes as *Hard Times* and *Working*. For those who do not know his writing, (more fools they) the best I can do by way of a comparison is to bid them think of an urban *Akenfield* (he speaks with excitement and admiration of Ronald Blythe's masterpiece). Studs Terkel has run a radio programme in Chicago for many years, the basis of which is what in other hands would be called an interview but in his becomes a real conversation, a meeting of minds and hearts, an exchange of feelings, opinions, allusions and enthusiams. Such a conversation we had, with a tape-recorder between us and his wife Ida waiting patiently to get lunch while we laughed and shouted and waved our arms about: Niagara Falls would have been hard put to it to get a word in.

His books are mostly composed of conversations on a theme, to which he brings an ear as acute as Mozart's and the ability to shape the talk like a master sculptor shaping stone: the result is a portrait of America, in other people's words, which surpasses anything else I have read that attempts to depict the country graphically and truthfully.

It will be objected that Chicago (he has lived there most of his life) is not the whole of America; no doubt, but he has the ability to distil from his interviews an essence of American feelings, aspirations, pain, joy and humanity that is so persuasive and so vivid that I cannot see what there would be to add if he moved to rural Kansas, deepest Alabama or indeed Skokie where the sodium silicoaluminate comes from.

But that is what Studs Terkel *does*; much more important is what he *is*. He is a man filled right up to the cork and threatening to blow it out of the bottle, with life, zest and relish. As we talked, of books and music and cats and dogs and walking (and talking) and mutual friends and London and happiness, he glowed and chuckled with his unceasing curiosity, wonder and amusement at the human comedy, and his embracing love for all those who act in it, particularly the ones with nothing but a walk-on part. He knows that this is a hard world, and that his city includes some of its hardest edges, but there is no hint of cynicism or despair anywhere in him: *Edel ist der Mensch, hilfreich und gut.*

Such choice spirits are rare in any age; in ours, I think (though he would dispute it), rarer than at most times. This wise and sanguine figure – sanguine *because* he is wise – would restore the spirits of a man who had just been hanged, not only because of the optimism, wit and benignity he exudes, but perhaps even more from the realization that while there are such people about, things cannot go very far wrong: Studs Terkel is one of those who convince us, not by argument but by the force of example, that the universe is the right way up. I told him that I had once got letters of denial and rebuke for writing "There are more good people in the world than bad ones", and he nearly fell off the sofa with uproarious astonishment that anyone should have questioned so obvious a truth.

With my heart full of him, and my tortured stomach, calm at last, full of Ida's lunch, I got into the car for the journey back to O'Hare Airport. We ran into a mighty traffic jam almost immediately, but it worried me not at all; what did I care for timetables when I had just spent two hours out of time, and what were aeroplanes to one who had been as uplifted as I had just been? But a couple of hours with Studs Terkel arms a man not only against disappointment but against the cause of it; I caught the plane with two minutes to spare, and drank my coffee black.

I owe an apology to Mr Anthony Negus, a staff conductor with the Welsh National Opera. It was he, not (as I said in a recent column) Mr Richard Armstrong, who took over the WNO's Parsifal *when Mr Reginald Goodall had to withdraw through illness.*

Studs Terkel: Filled with life, zest and relish

Ronald Butt

The real threat from the pithead

Mr Scargill will not (as he clearly intends) destroy Mrs Thatcher and the credibility of her economic policy by winning his strike. He could only do so with the wholehearted support of other public sector unions, and this will not be forthcoming because the majority of responsible trade union leaders are not willing for this kind of assault on the elected government. They know that such action would be inimical to the political freedom of every citizen, and that it would be destroyed by public hostility.

But this does not mean that Mrs Thatcher is in no danger from this dispute and its conjunction with some other current political phenomena. Governments tend to win or lose elections more on the electorate's stored memory of performance over the whole preceding Parliament than on some more spectacular success or failure in the months before polling day. This strike, even though defeated, may with its consequences be remembered to the Government's disadvantage.

Mrs Thatcher won the last election much more, I believe, because the public gave her credit for her courage in telling the unvarnished economic truth (risking her own popularity) and making people face the realities for four years, than on account of the Falklands victory, though that helped. Last June they recognized that a substantial victory over inflation and the start of a solidly based recovery was an achievement worth rewarding.

But what will be the stored public memory of the Government's performance over this Parliament as a whole? Some will remember with irritation what many Tories regard as an unnecessary assault on the structure of local government which, as a party believing in devolved responsibility, they have always held in high regard and which has provided them with important centres of power. They will recall that most of this would not have happened if the Government had not failed to reform the rates system and then felt obliged to embark on ill thought-out alternative action.

Others will remember personal embarrassments of ministers which could have been handled better, or the effect of public spending economies on, for instance, schools and universities. Some will be influenced by the discontent over public sector pay (the public sector also votes) and even some ministers, as they muse on the teachers' strike, wonder whether it might have been avoided if the Government (through the employers) had handled the negotiations more skilfully.

But above all there is the coal strike, which could jeopardize the record the Government needs in this Parliament of steady recovery, rising employment, and inflation further reduced. Already the cost of the strike for the coal and electricity industry is worryingly high, not to mention the cost of policing the picket lines and the indirect effect on industrial recovery of lost purchasing power. If it drags on, the Government is likely to have to face either sanctioning price rises for coal and electricity or to use public money to prevent this, in which case (to say the least) its tax-cutting hopes would be diminished.

The miners' strike apart, the Government has reason for confidence that recovery will be sustained and that by 1987 employment will be rising. But what if the difficulty of containing public spending, as a result of the cost of this strike, forces interest rates up, or the exchange rate down? What about recovery then?

Even as things are, it is not clear what achievement Mrs Thatcher will have to show the electorate, compared with the victory over inflation in the last Parliament, and it is not evident that her personal position is as strong as it was when (with a loyal band of economic supporters in the Cabinet) she took on all comers and routed the "Wets" in her own ranks.

Today, she has no enemies of doctrine in the Cabinet. All are more or less "Dry", all are "consolidators" but there is a significant criticism within the Government of her style, which is seen as too proud and inflexible in manner, too indicative of a conviction that personal infallibility will see the Government round all tight corners.

The dangers are obvious. Mrs Thatcher and the Conservatives could at the next election lose their majority on the electorate's stored memory of their performance during this Parliament. This does not mean that Mr Kinnock will win; the incoherence of the Labour Party makes that highly unlikely. The real danger is that the Alliance could bring about a hung Parliament.

Almost certainly, the Alliance could not join with the Labour Party, but could with the Tories. This could be the signal for the fall of Mrs Thatcher and a Tory coalition, under a new leader, with the Alliance. Thus the prospect of the replacement of the Labour Party by the SDP would be finished (Labour would have a bedrock of about 200 seats at least), the Alliance would have built its centre position largely on Tory votes and (under a different Conservative leadership) proportional representation would become a serious prospect.

Of course, some of the Thatcherite legacy would remain; after all, even Dr Owen has acknowledged that disciplined economic management has advantages. But the hope of creating a new, far more free enterprise economy would be gone because the hope of a new political structure with Labour replaced by the SDP in opposition to the Tories would have been dashed.

None of this may happen but it is the price that could be paid for a long strike before Mr Scargill's defeat. The Government must stand absolutely firm on pit closures. Buying peace is no escape route. But it should also remember that Mr Scargill could not have called this strike without there being real fears on the part of many men that in the long run (despite assurances for the immediate future) they will lose work and not find it again. The Government, therefore, should consider what it can do to assist new private enterprise work in the coalfields as it has done in the steel towns.

It is no more necessary than it is desirable to compromise on the Government's economic principles or throw money at the economy. But if the extremist Mr Scargill is to be deprived of the support of men who are not extremist but merely afraid, a little more political skill needs to be shown. Will-power is not the only attribute for sound politics; imagination is needed as well. It would be a pity if the price of defeating Mr Scargill now was to put at risk the great achievements of Mrs Thatcher's Government in four years time. She has no freehold of the voters' allegiance.

Russell Baker

Making the world safe for Tracy

NEW YORK
Even the briefest visit to Washington is always dispiriting. How can one city hold so many intelligent people with such simple-minded ideas of how to make the world a nicer place?

There is hardly anybody there, for example, who doesn't think the world would be a nicer place if communism would simply disappear overnight. I can give you the recorded history of the human race to prove the asininity of this idea, but you might suppose that Washington people would not even have to open a history book to grasp its foolishness.

Most of them have spent their entire lives fretting and stewing about communism and are consequently so mesmerized by it that they can scarcely conceive a world without it. If it were to disappear suddenly one afternoon, they would be as bereft as the next of kin at a graveside.

Communism is a comfort to them. Its loss would be a catastrophe. As long as they have communism to blame for the world's cussedness, they don't have to tackle the stupendously hard problems whose solutions might truly make the world a nicer place. As far as I can tell, nobody in Washington is giving the slightest thought, for example, to replacing Spencer Tracy. It is an unarguable fact that the world was a nicer place when Spencer Tracy was here. It has been going down hill steadily ever since he left.

I have missed Spencer Tracy for a long time now and suspect everybody else has to, even though some might not quite realize why they have sensed an emptiness in their lives since his death.

Note that John McEnroe did not start behaving boorishly on the tennis court until Spencer Tracy was gone. Sure, John McEnroe might have felt an overwhelming urge to throw a temper tantrum about a fuzz-covered ball, but like a lot of us who felt like making disgusting scenes in public, in Spencer Tracy's day he wouldn't do it.

I seriously doubt the world is going to be a bit nicer than it is right now unless somebody figures out how to replace Spencer Tracy.

Communism could disappear from the earth tomorrow morning and overwrought zealots would still continue butchering each other, including the women and children, as long as there is no Spencer Tracy. I don't say he could put an end to all terrorism, jingoistic slaughter and high-minded romps in the gore. He couldn't.

What he would do, though, is reduce the quantity by destroying the fancy social cachet such activities have acquired since he left. Imagine a typically ardent youth in a fever to blow up 100 innocent people for a grand cause.

Nowadays the thing gives him a certain social distinction, for certain people are sure to say that he did it to make the world a nicer place. If Spencer Tracy were here, this aspiring hero and social climber would think twice.

When Spencer Tracy was here the world was a nicer place because he refused to countenance rude, indecent and barbaric behaviour on the grounds that they were essential to self-expression, development of a healthy personality or the success of an uplifting social, political or religious cause.

As Spencer Tracy aged, his power to restrain even the gentler souls of the world from carrying on unspeakably began to fade, and we rapidly descended into our present state. This is so appalling that Washington, finding it too dreadful to contemplate, diverts its energies into nonsensical dreams of making the world a nicer place by disposing of communism.

I am not surprised that nobody there is working on the problem of replacing Spencer Tracy. It would be hard to do a lot of the things they do in Washington these days, if you knew Spencer Tracy was watching.

THE TIMES

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LIFE BEFORE BIRTH

Surrogate motherhood has now come to Britain, having been practised in the United States for at least eight years. It has arrived before the Warnock Committee has had time to report on the moral and legal implications of technical developments in human fertilization. It narrowly pipped the publication yesterday of a report, *Human Procreation* by a working party of the Council for Science and Society. These are great issues which go to the very heart of our humanity; but the thrust of scientific curiosity in laboratories seems to be outpacing society's ability to ask questions about the direction of that thrust and, if necessary, set down rules to govern it.

In yesterday's report, which may leave little to be said by the Warnock Committee, whose members are said to be unable to agree, the salient practical point was concerned with regulation. It suggested that professional regulation as expressed by the code of practice of the professional bodies was the most appropriate first discipline on these developments, with regulation through the processes of law to govern more general principles. It was recognized that the law should be used sparingly in matters which concern people's private lives and decisions of such great intimacy and sensitivity. However, given the dynamism of research into this area, the working party correctly suggested that something more formal and permanent than, say, the Warnock Committee, should be established. It would be there to monitor developments and supply lay and professional opinion with sufficient information to reject some techniques if they were clearly offensive to society.

The debate on this issue has thus only just begun, but even at this stage certain points become clear. The first is there will be differences between what is considered ethically respectable for professional researches and what would pass as socially acceptable for the users of the product of that research. Thus the authors of *Human Procreation* suggest that, though the scientific techniques required to effect surrogate motherhood may be permissible, the commercialization of this practice can be "exploitative, not dissimilar from prostitution, and one which can only degrade the process of childbirth".

So there are two distinct areas of discussion. The first concerns the professional environment in which this kind of genetic research is to be conducted. The second confirms the social acceptability of that research outside the laboratory in society at large. Society is slow to evolve its attitudes, particularly to an issue which goes to the very core of an individual's being. Science, on the other hand, seems to be in a hurry.

At this stage, therefore, it is more important to prepare clear principles and a code of conduct in accordance with those principles for observance by professionals. Only later will it be necessary to devise some legal codification for the laity. It is the conduct of scientists which matters immediately, since scientists are hustling society to take a view about these matters. But they cannot duck responsibility for the consequences of their research by saying that the laboratory is an ethically neutral place and that it is simply up to society to decide on the propriety of applying the fruits of their research.

The working party which wrote *Human Procreation* sees no absolute objection to the use in research of unimplanted embryos – but only provided they are at an early stage; nor to the freezing of embryos for later implantation, subject to strict parental control. It would be unethical, however, to use foetuses at, or beyond, the stage at which their developing nervous system might be sufficient to provide them with some rudimentary sense of awareness.

That point appears to be about the sixth week after fertilization by when "awareness", which in its simplest form might be equated to sensitivity to pain, is established. The six-week marker is thus a clear point to be included in any code of conduct. There are other obvious practices which should be prohibited such as implanting an embryo which had been the subject of an untried experiment or carrying out experiments on foetuses reared in artificial placentas which may soon be developed.

The advantages of this research in detecting new methods of fertility control and in developing greater understanding of cellular processes are considerable. But they cannot and should not be accepted by professionals – let alone by society – as absolute advances in the human condition for which it would be worth discarding all caution about the very difficult ethical issue which the scientists are now, only too rapidly, opening up for discussion and decision by an unprepared and largely inchoate public opinion.

PAVED WITH PLANNING BLIGHT

In preparing to abolish the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan counties ministers have taken to syncopating their, till now, proud executioners' song. The new rhythm, which will doubtless now be felt in the Lords, is more hesitant. Mr Jenkin and Mr Waldegrave have started to say that the process of killing off the upper tier urban authorities is messy; "imperfect" was Sir Keith Joseph's word. The business of supplanting an elected set of authorities in May next year with nominees of the districts and boroughs is acknowledged to be distasteful. It is necessitated by the cost and inconvenience of the alternatives (either allowing elections to take place in the doomed authorities or extending the term of office of incumbent councillors, including Mr Livingstone); it is excused by the temporary nature of the arrangements.

Has the humility of ministers, a lack of bravado not due solely to the spate of late night sittings, made the provisions of the "paving" bill any more palatable? It is no use anyone pretending that from this exercise there can emerge a wholly consistent set of measures – that indeed would be asking too much from a system of urban governance which, at least in London, contains a century's worth of quirks. Indeed what recent debates have shown is how little this exercise resembles a skilful political operation, a fine set of calculations which, for example, would have showed in advance that the interim year of administration 1985-86 could in London replace Labour by the Conservatives. Rather, what has been revealed is how little prior thought went into this programme in advance not only of the election and the manifesto but the publication of last autumn's White Paper.

Mr Jenkin has suggested in his dogged way that discovering the political consequences of staffing the GLC with borough nominees came as a surprise: an accident. Similarly the mechanics of election and appointment to the Inner London Education Authority seem only recently to have been disclosed to ministers. The official line is that the Government has shown its flexibility by responding to representations made during the period of consultation since the White Paper. The more likely explanation is a successful ambush of the policy-making process organized within the Department of Education. Either way the result – the promise of direct elections for the Inner London Education Authority in 1986 – is surely welcome. By itself here could be a fascinating experiment in the government of an important service which could permit some breach in the partisan walls which have hitherto protected County Hall. More broadly, there is a large concession by the Government in offering direct elections to an upper tier authority akin to the several joint boards and single purpose authorities to be created for police, fire and transport. It ought to be extended.

Ministers' new-found modesty ought to encourage the Lords when they contemplate the rocks in the paving bill. As always there is a line to be drawn between the hyper-constitutionalism sometimes displayed in the upper house and that elegant and unique function of legislative revision: extirpating the drafting errors and solecisms of ministers and departments. The task of the Lords is not to reject this bill, which remains a valid proxy for the substantive measure to follow. What they might do is seize on recent ministerial hesitations, for example, on timetabling. Is May 1986 fixed as the date for abolition? On it hangs the necessity of cancelling elections. And if next year's elections are to be cancelled, then it is vital again to attempt to remove all taint of gerrymander and fix from the interim arrangements. Extending the term of office of incumbents has problems – during debate one MP warned, rightly, of the dangers of "fag-end" administration. Why has the Government apparently not contemplated the drastic, but clean cut, solution of central appointments to an interim commission of good men and true to wind down the GLC and the other councils? This would be a quango, true: but so are the staff commissions which are being proposed.

Debaters in the Lords must not let ministers escape with interim arrangements which manifestly abrogate their own principles. Mr Waldegrave justifies abolition on the grounds that it will move power to unitary authorities which are more local and more responsible. Perhaps. But the delegation of members of those same authorities – the invitation for Barking to adjudicate on Richmond, for Sefton to muddle with St Helens – to service on the upper tier authorities is, even temporarily, unacceptable.

RIGHT MAN FOR THE JOB

West Germany is finally getting the president for whom it seems to have been waiting for many years. Herr Richard von Weizsäcker was elected yesterday with the support of both main parties and will take office on July 1. The only surprise is that a man so widely seen as ideally suited to the job has taken so long to reach it. His presidency has seemed inevitable ever since he joined the executive of the Christian Democratic Party in 1966. Only the vagaries of party politics barred the way.

The office requires a man elected by politicians yet somewhat above politics, a figure who can represent the integrative function of the state and provide a focus for national loyalty. In many respects he is like a constitutional monarch. He proposes the Chancellor for election by Parliament and then appoints him. He also appoints Government ministers on the proposal of the Chancellor and can dissolve Parliament under certain circumstances. He has little direct political power but he can exert considerable political, moral and intellectual influence if he is a man of sufficient calibre.

Herr von Weizsäcker is such a man. He is a liberal, Protestant conservative who has been sufficiently loyal to his fellow Christian Democrats to have won their backing yet is sufficiently detached from the more divisive issues of party politics to have received the votes of the Social Democrats as well. He seems to have a gift for straddling divisions. During the Second World War he served in the German army yet hated the Nazis and was close to the conspiracy to assassinate Hitler in 1944. At the Nuremberg trials he defended his own father, who had served in the German Foreign Ministry but maintained contacts with London and the German resistance. Churchill condemned the trial and the father served only eighteen months of a seven year sentence, but the experience marked the son for life as well as exposing him to the full and detailed evidence of Nazi crimes.

Instead of following the family tradition of public service he opted for the more committed life of politics yet the patrician attitudes of his background never left him, and he retained the ability to see both sides of an issue. He was, for instance, personally in favour of Herr Brandt's opening to the East, yet he went against Herr Brandt on the crucial confidence vote and emerged unscathed by accusations of opportunism.

He therefore seems particularly well fitted to bridge divisions in German politics as well as the gap between the new generation and those contaminated by Nazism. His cool rationality will supplement the warm populism of Herr Kohl, and his Protestantism will balance the Chancellor's Catholicism. His close association with the Protestant church – he was president of the lay council for many years – also brings him to the heart of the debate over nuclear weapons. At a time when many Germans feel pulled apart by East-West tensions, worried by unemployment and technological lag, distrusted by allies and unsettled by protest movements at home, he will be challenged more than were most of his predecessors by the need to provide reassurance and sense of national identity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Compensation in public sector

From the Attorney General

Sir, Julian Haviland, your Political Editor, writes today (May 22) about the decision of the European Commission of Human Rights to refer to the European Court of *Human Rights* cases concerning nationalisation of aircraft and shipbuilding industries by the last Labour Government. This followed the Commission's conclusion that there had been no breach of the rights of any of the applicants under the Convention.

Kenneth Fleet, your Executive Editor, in his much more balanced and thoughtful article in the same edition on the same subject, rightly points to the need for careful study of the Commission's report.

Except to the extent that they are summarised in the Commission's report, the arguments which the parties put to the Commission in these cases are, and must remain, confidential. Nevertheless, even without reference to them or to the study which Mr Fleet recommended, it should have been quite possible for the Political Editor to produce from information that has long been publicly available (that is to say, the press release which the Commission's secretariat put out immediately after the hearings last year) something more closely approaching an accurate account of the proceedings and of the arguments put forward on behalf of the United Kingdom.

In the first place, I myself did not appear at any stage before the Commission and so the references to the arguments which I put forward in my speeches are a figment of Mr Haviland's imagination.

On the substance of the matter, it can be seen from the outline in the press release, and will be seen even more clearly when the Commission's report is published, that it was never part of the argument put forward by the Government that an expropriation without compensation would be justifiable or that there was no ground for criticism of the compensation actually paid in these cases.

What was said – and this is a very different matter – is that the need to pay compensation, which has always been accepted by governments in this country, does not arise from anything in the Convention and that the standards laid down by the Convention as to the amount of compensation, if they were relevant, would not be breached by what happened in these cases.

The Commission has endorsed those arguments. The Government are confident that the court will do so also.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL HAVERS,
Royal Courts of Justice, WC2.
May 22.

Plea for reconciliation in mining

From the Bishops of Southwell, Derby and Sheffield

Sir, As bishops working and living in the region where the present dispute in the mining industry is focused, we write to express our concern not only about its implications for the future livelihood of all associated with the industry but also about the devastating effect it is having on whole communities in our dioceses.

The impact of this conflict on families and communities is deeply divisive. Not only is there real material hardship for the many families involved in the strike, but also the dispute is creating divisions within families, between families and across communities where working pits are being picketed.

As a consequence, we are seeing old wounds from past conflicts reopened and new ones inflicted. The longer this dispute continues the deeper these wounds will go, the more complex the healing process will be and the greater the scars.

During such a dispute it is all too easy to forget that every member of a mining community will have to find ways of living and working together once it is over. Beyond its end the painful process of re-establishing relationships at work, in the community, within families and with the police will be unavoidable. Without a spirit of reconciliation life in the Nottinghamshire mining community will be fraught with festering resentment.

We are also conscious that the older and longer established communities in South Yorkshire and Derbyshire have very real fears for the future of their jobs and way of life. The destruction of whole communities with their shops, businesses and social life is a likely outcome of decisions being made by the conflicting parties, so it is important that those who are not faced with those anxieties should fully understand the need for urgent action.

Whatever form the final settlement takes, care must be exercised to meet the needs of those communites most affected by changing patterns in the coal industry.

While we do not have the knowledge to judge the technical details of policies, nevertheless we urge on management and unions, her Majesty's Government and other key political leaders the need to enter now into a process of conciliation aimed at finding a just and speedy solution for the sake of all who are affected by this dispute.

Yours etc,
†DENIS SOUTHWELL,
†CYRIL DERBY,
†DAVID LUNN,
Bishop's Manor,
Southwell,
Nottinghamshire.
May 22.

Sixth-form studies

From Mr Mark Ryan

Sir, I cannot see how David Emms (May 8) regards Sir Keith Joseph's new paper on AS levels as a "true gleam of light".

As yet there are no detailed syllabuses, but surely one cannot believe that English, French, mathematics, history, geography and the rest will be a "breaking free of the restricted range of subjects which has stereotyped the education of our abler pupils for too long" (Lord Flowers, March 8).

These subjects are simply O level writ large; perhaps they are more of the same. The subjects hardly represent the "wider range" which Mr Emms quotes as being Sir Keith Joseph's aim.

Where, one might ask, are politics, current affairs, art, art history, philosophy, music, economics, literature, drama, local history, archaeology, the wider and more practical aspects of scientific and technological study?

Other questions arise quite naturally. How does one staff resource and timetable the already over-stretched and over-examination oriented sixth-form work?

Perhaps more serious is what criteria university and polytechnic admissions tutors will apply to sixth-formers who are sitting any combination of two A levels plus one, two or three AS levels, to candidates taking four straight A levels, or indeed to those who do not opt for AS but prefer to follow a general studies course which truly presents a "wider range".

Yours faithfully,
MARK RYAN,
King Edward VI College,
Stourbridge, West Midlands.

Cold comfort rectories

From the Reverend William Hurdman

Sir, Your Property Correspondent (May 9) draws attention once again to the sale of vicarages. The Church's policy seems to be to sell off all the older historic vicarages and rectories and replace them, if they are to be replaced, with modern small ones.

This selling off of historic houses is usually justified on the grounds that the cost of upkeep of an old house is too high and that clergy, and particularly wives, cannot cope in large houses and prefer smaller ones.

There is some truth in this, but a counter argument needs to be put. The older houses are often much better built and in the long run may not cost as much as the new ones which, because of the lower standard of modern building, need to be replaced much more quickly than, say, a sturdy Georgian one.

Also, not all incumbents and their wives would prefer to live in a modern standardized box. Many of us would prefer to put on extra jumpers to keep warm in a fine old house than to swelter in a centrally-heated, labour-saving bungalow.

It is sometimes argued that old houses are a disincentive to possible new incumbents, especially in the country. But I suspect that at least as many clergy might accept a country living, partly because there is a fine historic house to go with the job. In this case new vicarages are a positive disincentive.

Perhaps those clergy who feel that at least some of the old houses, if there are any left, should be retained by the Church and used for their original purpose might form a pressure group to lobby archdeacons, parsonages committees and the Church Commissioners and to try to get the present policy of selling-off reversed.

A large historic vicarage can play a vital part in a village community and may sometimes be the only available meeting place. Selling of large vicarages, often to wealthy outsiders who have little time for village life, can be a blow to the life of a community. It is perhaps yet another example of the fashionable trend towards privatisation.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM HURDMAN,
Ashby Rectory,
Scunthorpe,
South Humberside.
May 12.

Out of touch

From Mr Jeffrey Gordon

Sir, The Hyde Park Harriers' club was formed four years ago, under the patronage of the London attorney to the Chase Manhattan Bank, and consists chiefly of Americans.

In the case of the lonely Crocker National Bank's vice-president (May 12) it looks as if it is just another example of the west coast not knowing what the east coast is doing.

Yours etc,
JEFFREY GORDON (Hon. Secretary, Hyde Park Harriers),
23 Ross Court,
Putney Hill, SW15.
May 17.

The cost of current

From the Director-General of the CBI

Sir, The Confederation of British Industry is still particularly concerned about the high cost of electricity to intensive users. Our latest reports show that some users in the steel, chemicals, glass, clay, man-made fibre and paper and board industries are paying more for their electricity than their Continental rivals.

So it is not a fair interpretation to suggest that the latest world survey conducted by National Utility Services (*The Times*, May 11) refutes this. What it does show, as we have consistently said, is that for the majority of other industrial users, UK electricity prices are competitive with Continental levels, with the exception of France, where prices are the lowest in Europe.

The data in the CBI European Comparative Price Report, produced in close consultation with the electricity supply industry, refer to generally available tariff prices, but over and above these figures special contracts are available in a number of Continental countries which put our UK electricity-intensive users at a disadvantage.

We clearly welcome the recent stability in electricity prices, which is beneficial to industrial users in general. However, a specific problem remains and this must be tackled in the long-term interests of some key sectors of manufacturing industry.

Yours sincerely,
TERENCE BECKETT,
Director-General,
Confederation of British Industry,
Centre Point,
103 New Oxford Street, WC1.
May 17.

Right of reply

From Mr P. M. Elton

Sir, Mr Robbins, of the NGA, states (May 18) that it is beyond his comprehension that the insistence on the right of reply can be construed as censorship. Let me help him.

The people insisting on this so-called "right of reply" have no authority to this insistence other than their industrial muscle, which hardly is the basis for rational decisions.

The second, and more telling, point is that this "insistence" is exercised in a most peculiarly selective fashion, i.e., when trade unions or trade union personalities are involved.

In other areas where there could well be a case for a "right of reply" these champions of democracy stay silent. This is hardly a situation which should give anyone, least of all a trade union deputy secretary, any cause for pride.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. ELTON,
Mill Lea,
Pink Road,
Lacey Green,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire.
May 18.

The right to learn

From Professor R. V. Jones, FRS

Sir, Your obituary notice for Lord Robbins (May 17) mentions his "deep regret and some anger" at "*the Thatcher Government's repudiation of the Robbins principle*". But, leaving aside the question of whether or not it has been repudiated, whose principle is it?

In a world broadcast of a fireside talk on March 21, 1943, Mr Winston Churchill, in looking forward to post-war Britain, said:

No one who can take advantage of a higher education should be denied this chance. You cannot conduct a modern community except with an adequate supply of persons upon whose education, whether humane, technical, or scientific, much time and money have been spent.

That was twenty years before the Robbins report.

Yours faithfully,
R. V. JONES,
8 Queen's Terrace,
Aberdeen.
May 18.

Golden handshakes

From Mr J. T. Hall

Sir, Mrs Fordham (May 18) expresses moral indignation at the level of certain "golden handshakes" reported recently. She would do well to direct her ire at the press, who persist in describing any compensation payment to an ex-director (irrespective of whether it is made pursuant to a legal obligation) as if it were an ill-gotten windfall.

The use of "handshake" to describe a sum paid as compensation for loss of office or employment is a misnomer. More often than not such payments are the sugar coating on a bitter pill, necessitated by the premature termination of the ex-director's service agreement and the resultant loss of job security.

The amount of compensation is almost invariably the subject of extensive legal and financial advice and discounted by the likelihood of future employment, the effects of taxation and the accelerated nature of the payment. It may also be overlooked that the lump sum will then be taxable in the recipient's hands to the extent that it exceeds £25,000.

There is undoubtedly an argument for saying that shareholders should be given greater control over the terms on which senior directors are engaged and over terminal payments or other benefits when their services are dispensed with. The Companies Act 1980 has moved some way in that direction. But to suggest that the remedy lies in the Institute of Directors developing the "ethical feelings" of its members is unfair and raises an appalling prospect of our captains of industry reaching for their copies of Plato.

Yours faithfully,
J.T. HALL,
44 Bedford Row, WC1.
May 21.

The missiles moved forward by the Soviet Union, referred to in yesterday's leading article, are SS12-22s, not SS20s.

Cricket proposals

From Mr Mike Brearley

Sir, Mr David Gravell (May 19) wrote: "Was it not . . . Mike Brearley who recently defined a professional (sportsman) as someone who would do almost anything for money?"

It was not.

Yours faithfully,
MIKE BREARLEY,
Lord's Cricket Ground, NW8.
May 21.

Right to remove a child abroad

From Mr Peter George

Sir, Under the Child Abduction Bill currently before Parliament it would become an offence for a person connected with a child to take or send the child out of the United Kingdom without the appropriate consent. A person connected with a child includes a parent. The appropriate consent includes the consent of the other parent or, if the child is the subject of a custody order, the leave of the court which made the order.

If a parent who is a foreign national removes a child to his own country, is that foreign jurisdiction going to be more reluctant to send the child back if the parent says something along these lines: "If you do that I will not be able to see my child because if I return to England I will be prosecuted"?

If we are going to make it a criminal offence to take a child out of English jurisdiction, what view are we going to take about a child abducted *into* England? At the moment the law is clear, even if there is an existing foreign order (see *in re R, R and R (minors), The Times*, July 9, 1981).

In every case the course to be followed must be determined by the best interests of the child. Where a child has been "kidnapped" into England in defiance of a foreign order, or even if there is no foreign order, the child is not to be sent back if the court here considers it contrary to the child's best interests and there must be an "unsentimental assessment".

This might very often mean that if the kidnapper was the mother and the child was young it would stay here. If we are going to make it a criminal offence to take the child out of England but make "best interests" the test if a child is brought in then there is a danger of double standards.

Finally, to make a criminal of a parent who removes or tries to remove his or her child from the United Kingdom could entail further tragedy. The very association of criminal law with family law requires careful consideration. You have got to think very hard about putting people in prison or fining them if their actions, however misguided, are born of a deep love of their own child and even a sincere belief as to what is best for that child.

A great deal of thought has been given to the question in other countries. In the United States, for example, the uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, which by and large provides that the home state should be the state with jurisdiction even if the child has been abducted to another state, has an international application relating to the recognition and enforcement of custody decrees "rendered by appropriate authorities of other nations".

Yours faithfully,
PETER GEORGE,
Hale Court,
Lincolns Inn, WC2.
May 14.

Saleroom losses

From the Chairman of the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art

Sir, I should like to comment on Lord Astor's letter (May 16).

The application for an export licence for the Southampton armour was referred to us in June and considered as soon as possible after its receipt. Following our meeting in August, we made our first and only recommendation to the Minister for the Arts: that an export licence should be withheld for six months.

We recognise that six months is a long time to suspend an export licence. Whatever period we recommend depends entirely on the individual circumstances of the case and how important the committee considers it to the National Heritage; in another case last year – also, it happens, involving a suit of armour from Hever of considerably greater value – the export stop was shorter precisely in order to avoid imposing an unnecessary burden on the owner.

Yours faithfully,
PLYMOUTH, Chairman,
Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art,
Office of Arts and Libraries,
Great George Street, SW1.

Straw burning

From Mr Julian Nott

Sir, Referring to Mr R. J. Ellis's letter (May 21), from the point of being a balloon pilot I am completely against straw and stubble burning. Balloonists always attempt to land in cut stubble fields since they can be virtually certain of causing no damage.

However, when the fields have been burnt, the balloon invariably gets numerous black streaks from the field.

Yours sincerely,
JULIAN NOTT,
49 Mill Lane, NW6.
May 22.

Getting the taste

From Mrs R. E. King

Sir, For two years I waged a successful war against slugs, using beer in small cartons as traps. Latterly refills have been disappearing and today I found out why when I saw a blackbird taking long drinks from two of the cartons before taking a drink from the bird bath.

Yours truly,
ROSE E. KING,
32 Green Lane,
Amersham,
Buckinghamshire.
May 19.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 23: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the British Olympic Association, attended the Royal Yachting Association's Weymouth Olympic Regatta 1984 in Weymouth Bay, Dorset today.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Dorset (Colonel Sir Joseph Weld) and the Chairman of the Royal Yachting Association Council (Mr P. Dyas).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Countess of Lichfield, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 23: The Prince of Wales visited HM Prison, Wormwood Scrubs, London, W12 this morning.

Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

His Royal Highness this evening visited the Pre-Raphaelite Exhibition at the Tate Gallery, London, SW1.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Bromhead was in attendance.

The Princess of Wales, President, visited The Albany, Douglas Way, London, SE8 this morning.

The Hon Mrs Vivian Baring and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this afternoon opened the Exhibition of Court Dress and the Restored Rooms at Kensington Palace.
The Hon Mrs Whitehead and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance
The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Dinner and Dance held by the Hundred Guinea Club at the Inn on the Park, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 23: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Oriental Ceramic Society, this evening opened the Exhibition, Chinese Ivories from The Shang to the Qing, at the British Museum, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester, President, Women's Royal Voluntary Service (London Branch) this afternoon visited their Textiles and Design Exhibition, Rags and Riches, and presented awards, at Hounslow Civic Centre, Hounslow, Middlesex.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 23: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, this evening attended the 21st Anniversary Concert of the Yehudi Menuhin School, in the State Apartments, St James's Palace.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 23: Princess Alexandra this afternoon opened Elmbridge, a new village developed by the Retirement Homes Association at Cranleigh, Surrey, and later visited Cranleigh School.

In the evening, Princess Alexandra attended a Concert given by the Alexandra Ensemble to celebrate the Centenary Year of Queen Alexandra's House, of which Her Royal Highness is President, at Kensington Gore, London, SW7.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Princess Anne has become president of the Missions to Seamen.

The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the United Kingdom Committee of European Music Year 1985, will attend a committee meeting at the British Council, Spring Gardens, on May 30.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will make industrial visits in Lancashire on May 31.

A memorial service for Marshal of the RAF Sir Arthur Harris, Bt, will be held today at noon in Westminster Abbey.

A memorial service for General Sir Basil Eugster will be held today at noon in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

A thanksgiving service for the life of Lord Glenkinglas will be held at Holy Trinity, Brompton, SW3, on Tuesday, June 12 at noon.



Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, with the winners of the Eurovision contest for young musicians in Geneva. From left: Emma Johnson (UK, third), Olli Mustonen (Finland, second) and Isabelle Van Keulen (Holland, first).

The King's School Canterbury

King's scholarships have been awarded to:
L F T Dunn, Junior King's School (Mason); N F H Tothill, Brambletye (Armstrong); T J Ward, Dragon; E L Hogarth, Junior King's School (Milner); J S Marozzi, Friars; B D Eaton, Dover College Junior School; M I Holden, Milbourne Lodge (Plender); A J Greenleaf, King's School (Aldro) (Blenkinsop); A J Brown, Junior King's School; L R Salerno, Junior King's School; J R D Barnes, Junior King's School

Exhibitions have been awarded to:
T J Webb, New Beacon; E H Hughes, New Beacon; N A J Goodwin, Dulwich College Preparatory School, London; M R Brooke, King's School (Northbourne Park); P J M Trew, King's School (Dulwich College Preparatory School, London); S Bocresion, Kenton College, Nairobi.

Marlborough College

Entrance Scholarships 1984
Major Scholarship: T P W Barker, Wellesley House, Broadstairs
Scholarships: R F Masefield, The Dragon School Oxford; A J Cameron, (Elmhurst), Colet Court, London; M J Reckless, All Hallows, Cranmore Hall Shepton Mallet; A R Wylie, Caldicott School, Farnham Royal
Exhibitions: R W Bentley (Art), Walhampton, Lymington; M E M Corben, Milbourne Lodge, Esher; T P Day, Old Buckenham Hall School Ipswich; M I Greenham, Cothill House, nr Abingdon; D J Hannan, Winchester House School, Brackley; E P R Lepper, The Dragon School, Oxford; N H S Ridley, Monkton Combe Junior School, Bath (South African War Memorial); I St P Slatter, The Hall, Hampstead; T A Smith, Windlesham House School, Brackley

An additional sixth form scholarship (music) has been awarded to:
D P Hicks, St John's School, Marlborough.

Marriage

Mr H. N. Railing and Miss V. A. Adair
The marriage took place on May 12 in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks of Mr Harry Railing and Miss Vanessa Adair.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. W. H. Brazier and Miss K. E. Blagden
The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs P. H. Brazier, of Nash Court Farmhouse, Marnhull, Dorset, and Katharine, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs P. M. Blagden, of Old Compton Lane, Farnham, Surrey.

Mr E. H. Edmeades and Miss D. M. Harman
The engagement is announced between Hugh, youngest son of the late Colonel A. W. Edmeades, MBE, and of Mrs Edmeades, of Souldern, Oxfordshire, and Deborah, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Harman, of Fowey, Cornwall.

Dr J. C. H. Evans and Dr J. A. Boffa
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mrs June Evans, of Chislehurst, Kent, and the late Dr Michael Evans, and Judith Anne, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs P. S. Boffa, of Shirley, Croydon, Surrey.

Mr I. R. T. Hutchins and Miss M. L. Woodward
The engagement is announced between Ian Robert Tarrant, son of Mr And Mrs F. R. T. Hutchins, of Wraysbury, Berkshire, and Margaret (Margie) Louise, daughter of the late Richard Roy Woodward, and of Mrs Geraldine Woodward, of Barton-on-Sea, Hampshire.

Dr R G Ledingham and Dr S N Garwood
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs G G Ledingham, of Brincliffe, Sheffield, Yorkshire, and Stephanie, daughter of Mr and Mrs S M Garwood, of Cookham Dean, Berkshire.

Mr P M A Lloyd and Miss A C Higgins
The engagement is announced between Peregrine, youngest son of Mr Ian Lloyd, MP and Mrs Lloyd, of Bakers House, Priors Dean, Petersfield, Hampshire, and Annabel Cynthia, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Fergus Higgins, of Badbury Hill House, Faringdon, Oxfordshire.

Mr A Park Ross and Miss C S Gibbs
The engagement is announced between Alastair, eldest son of Dr Archibald Park Ross, of Johannesburg, and Dr Eugenie Cheesmond, of Haslingden, Lancashire, and Caroline Susan, only daughter of Dr and Mrs R G Gibbs, of North Cove, Beccles, Suffolk.

Mr E D Robinson and Miss D D B Sanders
The engagement is announced between Esmond, son of Mr Philip Robinson, of Smith Street, Chelsea, and Mrs Desmond Preston, of Doria Road, Fulham, and Deborah, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs C W Sanders, of Winchelsea, Sussex.

Mr J D Tennant and Miss C M Woodhouse
The engagement is announced between Jonathan eldest son of Mr and Mrs J D Tennant, of North Mill Farm, Membury, Axminster, Devon, and Catherine (Cootchy), only daughter of Mr and Mrs James Woodhouse, of Mitchells House, Mersham, Ashford, Kent.

Mr R J K Walden and Miss J S Cohen
The engagement is announced between Robin, son of Mr and Mrs John Walden, of Hongkong, and Jenny, daughter of Professor and Mrs Sydney Cohen, of Hampstead, London.

Mr I C Widdop and Mrs R A Backhouse
The engagement is announced from Johannesburg, South Africa, between Ian, elder son of Mr and Mrs Brion Widdop, of Thornton, Bradford, Yorkshire, and Robin, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Springthorpe, of Newlands, Cape Town.

Mr D Woodruff and Miss S F Hall
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs Alan Woodruff, of Wroxton St Mary, Oxfordshire, and Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Keith Hall, of Jays Wood, Beenham, Berkshire.

Service luncheon

The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment)
The annual luncheon of officers of The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) and their ladies was held yesterday at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea. Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Richardson presided.

Luncheon

Lady Maclean
Lord Maclean, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Lady Maclean entertained at luncheon at the Palace of Holyroodhouse yesterday. Among the guests were:
The Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagiati, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lothian, Viscount De L'Isle, VC, and Viscountess De L'Isle, Mr David Steel, MP, Major and Mrs Nigel Chamberlayne-Macdonald, Mr and Mrs John Connell, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Turner, Colonel and Mrs Hector Macneal of Lossit, the Rev John and Mrs McIndoe and Mr and Mrs Peter Millar.

Birthdays today

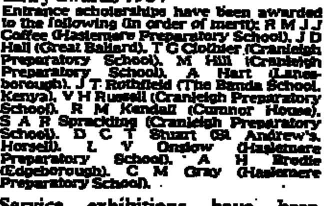
Mr Stanley Baxter, 58; the Duke of Bedford, 67; Sir Timothy Bevan, 57; Rear-Admiral Sir Kenneth Buckley, 80; Lord Campbell of Alloway, QC, 67; Sir Roden Cutler, VC, 68; Mr Bob Dylan, 43; Sir William Haley, 83; Dame Joan Hammond, 72; General Sir Campbell Hardy, 78; Mr Justice Hodgson, 67; Mr Clifford Irving, 70; Miss Siobhan McKenna, 61; Sir Cecil Mant, 78; Sir Edmund Sargant, 78; Mr Justice Staughton, 51; Mr William Trevor, 56; Mr Arnold Wesker, 52; Miss Mai Zetterling, 59.

'Burke's Peerage'

Burke's Peerage Publications announce the publication of their updated *Peerage* in the Spring of 1985. Registration and order forms will be dispatched at the end of May for completion by the end of July. The pre-publication price is £60. Inquiries should be made to Mr Peter Townend, 1 Hay Hill, London W1.

Cranleigh School

Entry awards 1984



Entrance scholarships have been awarded to the following (in order of merit): R M J Coffee (Haslemere Preparatory School), J D Hall (Great Ballard), T G Clothier (Cranleigh Preparatory School), M Hill (Cranleigh Preparatory School), A Hart (Lanesborough), J T Rothfield (The Banda School, Kenya), V H Russell (Cranleigh Preparatory School), R M Kendall (Cumnor House), S A R Spracking (Cranleigh Preparatory School), D C T Shuart (St Andrew's, Horsell), L V Onslow (Haslemere Preparatory School), A H Brodie (Edgeborough), C M Gray (Haslemere Preparatory School).

Service exhibitions have been awarded to the following:
R J Hebron (Belmont), P M Little (Cranleigh Preparatory School).

St Paul's Girls' School

The following foundation awards are announced to take effect from September 1984:
Senior scholarship: Kate Bardel (formerly of the Brearley School, New York).
Senior exhibitions: Catherine Barry; Kathryn Davis; Justine Lucas; Tiffany Thesiger.
Senior music scholarship: Susannah Hunt (Wimbledon High School GPDST).
Senior organ scholarship: Topaz Amoore.
Art award: Kathryn Davis.
Junior awards: Emma Snelgrove and Karen Zwick.
Commended: Camilla Buckley and Mata Jessop.

Dinners

Lady Maclean
Lord Maclean, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Lady Maclean entertained at dinner at the Palace of Holyroodhouse yesterday. Among the guests were:
Sir Ivar and Lady Colquhoun of Luss, Colonel Sir John and Lady Gilmour, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric and Lady Penn, Archdeacon and Mrs Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Campbell-Preston, Mr and Mrs W G Gordon, Lord and Lady Clydesmuir, Sir Hector and Lady Laing, the Very Rev Dr and Mrs Andrew Doig, Mr and Mrs Thomas M Hunter and Mr Tom Fleming.

Trade Policy Research Centre
Mr Moriyuki Motono, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan, was the guest of honour last night at a Trade Policy Research Centre dinner held at Carpenters' Hall. Sir Reay Geddes, presided.

London Diplomatic Association
The twentieth anniversary dinner of the London Diplomatic Association was held yesterday at the Cafe Royal. Mr Denis Healey CH, MP and Mrs Healy were the guests of honour. The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, the Dominican Ambassador, and the Deputy to the Permanent Under Secretary and Political Director at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Sir Julian Bullard, accompanied by Lady Bullard, were also guests. Mr J. M. L. Woods chairman presided.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, CH
Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, CH, entertained the president, Mr D. L. Haxby, and officers of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons at dinner at the House of Lords yesterday. The other guests were Lord Elwyn-Jones, CH, Lord John-Mackie, Lord Mackie of Benshie and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Science report

How the face betrays emotions

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Emotions such as love and hate are at the heart of psychology, but experimental psychologists have avoided studying them, leaving feelings to be handled by therapists. Hence research over the past 25 years has focused on mannerisms and behaviour which scientists could more easily measure.

Recently the emphasis has shifted. Psychologists now believe that objective interpretations of emotions are possible. The sort of procedures for making those measurements include methods such as the ability to read facial expressions accurately.

Other work pinpoints the physiological patterns which accompany each emotion. In addition, observations of the brain waves suggests that specific biochemical pathways come into action. From this type of information explanations are possible for, say, how the brain acts to provide well-known psychological defence mechanisms such as repression, according to Dr Richard Davidson.

Many of the recent findings will be published shortly in a book, *Emotion, Cognition and Behaviour* by Cambridge University Press.

One of the striking implications of the new research is a suggestion that the way some wives protect their husbands by handling the negative emotions in a marriage may actually be harmful to their spouses' health. Other insights to the link between health and emotions are offered from the latest discoveries.

The new research is becoming as important as cognitive psychology, which over the past 15 years has placed an emphasis on measurable mental processes such as memory and attention, with as a consequence a rich yield for theory and practice in a number of fields, notably in the development of artificial intelligence and the design of computer programs which are intended to imitate human thought.

Two techniques in research in emotion have attracted particular attentions. One developed by Dr Paul Ekman and Dr Wallace Friesen at the University of California Medical School at San Francisco allows reading of people's feelings from an analysis of their facial muscles. The other, employing recent advances in computer analysis, provides a moment-by-moment measure of an individual's brain activity and autonomic arousal.

Used in combination, the two methods have shown in research that each emotion has a unique signature. For instance, anger can be distinguished accurately from disgust, sadness or surprise. The idea which is being overthrown by these results is that no matter what the emotion – for example, love or fear – the body underwent the same kind of arousal: sweaty palms, racing heart beat and raised brain wave pattern.

OBITUARY

MR CYRIL CUTHBERT

Former head of Metropolitan Police Laboratory

Mr Cyril Cuthbert, who died aged 81 at his home in Haywards Heath on May 5 had a distinguished and varied career firstly with the Metropolitan Police and subsequently as a hospital administrator.

He was educated as a cathedral scholar at Winchester, and then went to University College, Exeter with the intention of studying medicine. After successfully passing the pre-clinical examinations however his medical studies had to be abandoned because of the death of his father in 1923.

The following year he joined the Metropolitan Police and served at New Scotland Yard between 1925 and 1928 and again, as a sergeant, from 1932 to 1935. He was an instructor at the Police College, Hendon from the date of its inception in 1935 until the outbreak of war in 1939, and during this same period was administrative head of the Metropolitan Police Laboratory at New Scotland Yard, being credited with its virtually single handed creation.

In 1938 he planned and built up the instructional museum at the Metropolitan Police College at Hendon and this was to be a permanent feature of the training of detectives for many years.

Following a period as Secretary of the Enemy Aliens Tribunal and other associated committees in 1939 and 1940, he was promoted Chief Inspector in 1941 and appointed as Commandant of the Married Enemy Aliens Internment Camp and Commandant of the Women's Internment Camp in the Isle of Man until the end of the war.

He was appointed as Chief Liaison Officer of the Metropolitan Police Laboratory in 1946 and was promoted Superintendent in 1951. He was one of the very few people awarded both the King's Police Medal and the King's Fire Service Medal, and retired from the Metropolitan Police in 1951.

He was a member of the Medico Legal Society of Great Britain and a Fellow of the Institute of Police Science, Harvard, USA, and lectured widely on forensic science and Police matters throughout Britain and the world.

Following a few years in export administration, he was appointed in 1956 as Secretary of St George's Hospital Medical School and spent the next fourteen years at Hyde Park Corner where in tandem with the then Dean, Dr Alastair Hunter, he became known to generations of medical students and academic staff as an able administrator and a pillar of the institution.

MR DOUGLAS ROBINSON

Mr Douglas Robinson, former Chorus Master of the Covent Garden Opera Company, later The Royal Opera, died in his sleep on May 19, at the age of 71.

Born in Leeds in 1912, he was a pupil of the Northern Chorus Master, Herbert Bardgett, and became organist and choirmaster at various Leeds churches. During the Second World War he served in the Middle East and Italy.

In the Autumn of 1946 he was appointed Chorus Master of the newly-formed Coent Garden Opera Company, and for 28 seasons perpared and maintained the chorus for thousands of performances. In addition he conducted for the BBC, ranging from incendenial music for plays to large-scale choral and orchestral concerts.

As an editor he compiled and arranged two anthologies of operatic choruses for amateurs. He was also Chorus Master of the Huddersfield Choral Society and adjudicated at the Welsh National Eisteddfod.

MAJ-GEN VIVIAN THOMAS

Major-General Vivian Davenport Thomas, CB, CBE, who died on May 20 at the age of 86, had a distinguished career with the Royal Marines, beginning in the First World War and culminating in his being Chief of Amphibious Warfare after the Second.

From 1915 to 1918 he served aboard the battlecruiser Princess Royal and during the Second World War saw service in North Africa before going to India as commander of the 1st Royal Marine Anti-Aircraft Brigade. From 1944 to 1946 he was Chief of Staff to the Chief of Combined Operations.

From 1946 to 1950 he was Chief of Staff to the Commandant General of the Royal Marines and was himself Chief of Amphibious Warfare from 1950 to 1954.

He was Commodore of the Royal Naval Sailing Association from 1951 to 1955 and was a Vice-patron of the Sail Training Association. He was a former Master of the Armourers' and Braziers' Company.

He was appointed OBE in 1942, CBE in 1946 and CB in 1949.

QUEEN RAMBHAI BARNI

Queen Rambhai Barni, widow of King Rama VII, the last absolute monarch of Thailand, died at her palace in Bangkok on May 22 at the age of 79.

A granddaughter of King Rama IV, Queen Rambhai married Prince Prajadhipok, as he then was, in 1918, and ascended the throne with him in 1925. In 1932, after an uprising which led to the end of absolute monarchy, they both went into self-imposed exile in Britain.

Rama VII died in 1941 without returning to Thailand. Queen Rambhai went back in 1949 and became active in charitable activities.

Mr Frank Mitchell Redington, who died on May 23, was chief actuary of the Prudential Assurance Company 1950-68, and president of the Institute of Actuaries 1958-60.

Sir Charles Cooper, Bt, who died on May 14 at the age of 77, succeeded his father, the 4th Baronet, in 1954, and is succeded by his son, William Daniel Charles Cooper.

also on page 23

THE ARTS

Cannes Film Festival: **David Robinson** makes his final assessment

British generosity seems ill rewarded

One of the major industries in Cannes is the production of daily magazines, to mop up the millions of dollars which distributors spend on advertising at the Festival. In the past a number of American and French trade papers have competed for the market; all of them have now however been overtaken by the lively English trade weekly *Screen International*. It has the fattest catch of glossy ads; the most reliable programme of the hundreds of daily screenings and the best front-page stories (even if on a couple of occasions last week the headlines were shared with denials of the previous day's story).

This year, though, *Screen International* hit on a winner, introducing a daily chart on which a jury of 12 critics from as many different countries recorded their star ratings of the films in competition. Obvious as it may seem, nobody had ever tried it before; but it was instantly the daily breakfast topic. Competitors scanned the chart anxiously and sometimes suicidally, and every jury member seemed thoroughly *au fait* with the *Screen International* line-up.

The clear favourite by this poll was Wim Wenders's American-made *Paris, Texas*, with Bertrand Tavernier's seductive *Un Dimanche à la campagne* following on strongly. Tavernier's film is adapted from the last novel of the famous French screenwriter Pierre Bost, *Monsieur l'Admiral va bientot mourir*. Louis Ducreux, the veteran stage actor and director, plays his first major film role as an old painter who is the centre of a turbulent family reunion at his idyllic country house, one summer's day in 1912.

Following these the critics' favourites were, in order, John Huston's foolhardy adaptation of *Under the Volcano*; Márta Mészáros's *Diary*, a remarkable autobiographical impression of life as the daughter of a victim of Stalin's purges and as an adolescent in Cold War Hungary; and, more surprisingly, Theo Angelopoulos's *Journey to Cythera*, which, to many of us, seemed only ponderous and precious.

The Irish entry, *Cal*, achieved the lowest place in the voting; and the two British entries, Marek Kanievska's *Another Country* and Jerzy Skolimowski's *Success is the Best Revenge*, were only a point or two above it. Despite this setback there was elsewhere a gratifying sense of a British presence in Cannes. Channel 4 is now recognized as a major sponsor of serious films, and its credit appeared on several of the most eminent offerings, including the Angelopoulos film and Gregory Nava's *El Norte*.

The outstanding successes in a Quinzaine des Réalisateurs much smaller and more selective than in previous years were James Ivory's *The Bostonians* (flying an English flag) and Stephen Frears's *The Hit*, from an ingenious script by Stephen Prince about a "grass" who develops, during years as a fugitive, a philosophical bent.

There is undeniably a real sense of interest in British cinema at an event like Cannes; and a real curiosity to know what Frears and Forsyth and Douglas and Anderson are currently preparing. The official industry bodies do a creditable job in meeting this curiosity. The British stand in the market is one of the biggest, and the only one consistently staffed by people who are not only authoritative but nice into the bargain and generous with reliable information and well-produced publicity material. There is no question that people are trying.

This festival reaffirmed too that one of the most exploitable assets of our national cinema is a widespread fascination with English life, character, history and institutions. The English were more in evidence than any other race, not just in the national exhibits, but in films from elsewhere. In Satyajit Ray's *The Home and the World* the maleficent role of the British Raj is offset by the positive character of the English teacher, affectingly played by the marvellous Jennifer Kendall. We figured too, of course, in the Franco-Argentine *Argie*; and again in in *Under the Volcano*.

The full extent of the Englishman's exoticism to the eyes of foreigners only became clear to me on hearing two Eastern European critics puzzling over a comedy scene in *Success is the Best Revenge* in which the admonitions of Michael York's bank manager, played by Jane Asher, are undercut when the hot water bottle at her feet bursts. "But what", asked one of the East Europeans, "was the rubber thing which made the water?"

"That is a *hot water bottle*."

"But what is that?"

"They are rubber flasks. The English fill them with hot water and take them to their beds."

"But why?"

"The English make their bedrooms very cold."

"I see. Why?"

"They don't like to be warm, I suppose."

"Yes. But what is the rubber bottle?"

Film may be an international language, but the vocabulary can have its problems.

The critical stars were not too prodigal for the final films in competition: Jacques Doillon's *Le Pirate*, a kinky triangle (inevitably including Jane Birkin) from France; Carlos Diegues's *Quilombo*, a folkloric historical piece about native resistance to seventeenth- century Portuguese colonialists in Brazil; and a new version of Pirandello's *Enrico IV* by Marco Bellocchio.

Pirandello is having a major revival in Italy: Marcello Mastroianni is due to star in a remake of *The Late Mathias Pascal*, and the Taviani Brothers are filming a series of short stories under the collective title *Kaos*. *Enrico IV*, the nobleman who takes refuge in a real or assumed madness, is a ready-made Bellocchio hero; and this is an even more faithful rendering of the play than the Giorgio Pastina version of forty years ago. Predictably, Mastroianni's playing of the title role is more naturalistic and easy than the celebrated and far-over-the-top virtuoso interpretation by Osvaldo Valenti in the earlier adaptation.

The closing film was *The Bounty*, which is technically British though directed by the New Zealander Roger Donaldson. The object of the new version is to present a more understanding view of Bligh (played by Anthony Hopkins). In the process, however, the character of Christian has become quite incoherent; and Mel Gibson's vague performance is no help. The script is credited to Robert Bolt, but its formlessness and crude anachronisms look as if less careful hands have been at work on it.



The critics' choice: Nastassia Kinski in Wim Wenders's *Paris, Texas*

Theatre

Golden Boy
Lyttelton

It has been said before, but this production compels me yet again to salute Bill Bryden and his company-within-a-company as the most fruitful working group to have emerged in the National Theatre since its move to the South Bank.

Bryden's productions are linked events in a process of exploration; and the present show follows on from Bryden's O'Neill revivals as the next stage in a coherent long-term plan. And I doubt whether the quality of its ensemble, its command of idiom and its ability to project a sense of community at a particular historical moment could have been achieved without the past preparation.

Such skills are vital to any revival of Clifford Odets (American productions included). He was a marvellous writer of imperfect plays; and *Golden Boy*, which in 1937 brought him his greatest success, combines dialogue and characterization of the utmost brilliance and honesty with a ramshackle morality structure and manipulative sentimentalities that make you want to shut your eyes.

It has often been pointed out that the story of a gifted young immigrant Italian violinist who goes after the big money as a prize-fighter and loses his soul presents a deadly forecast of Odets's own career, from its beginnings in Group Theatre idealism to his sold-out final days in Hollywood.

What this viewpoint ignores is the play's failure to push the hero's story through to its ugly logical end. Instead of finishing up as a victim of the success ethic to which he has sacrificed his life, Joe Bonaparte undergoes a craven last-minute act of contrition (after killing an opponent in the ring) and then expires in a car crash with the girl of his choice. To use a choice phrase of Peter Nicols, Odets is guilty of knocking on the door and running away.

Where plotting is concerned, it is also hard to swallow the pathetic contrast between the supposedly pure world of music and the brutalizingly corrupt world of the fight game (as though there were no competition between star violinists). This, however, is where Odets reduces complaints to stunned silence. It is certainly hard to see Joe as a musician, in spite of his declarations on music's therapeutic effects, and his prudent departure to an adjoining room to try out a bit of Bach. But the play itself does not belabour the contrast. Instead, Odets discovers a sufficient stage inside the boxing community: a world extending from the outright commercial villainy of Joe's gangster manager Fuseli, to the selfless care of his coach, Tokio, matching that of any silver-haired conservatoire teacher.

Hayden Griffin's sets transport the seedy, working environment of Edward Hopper's America into the theatre: opening on oblique platforms for the manager's office and the stuffy Bonaparte living room, and enlarging to full stage width for the grimy gym and fight dressing-room, with 9,000 fans baying for blood over the actors' heads. Visually, Griffin's masterstroke comes in the two park scenes where Joe shows his vulnerable side to the hard-bitten Lorna (Lisa Eichhorn).

The performances, almost without exception, have a Runyonesque ease and spontaneity. I found myself repeatedly checking the text to confirm that this torrent of idiomatic speech had actually been written down. Performances like Derek Newark's small-time manager and his long-term girl friend (shades of Nathan Detroit and Miss Adelaide) have the precise bruised, nail-biting realism of people who have suffered a lifetime of disappointments but are fighting on for lack of any alternative.

The rasp, casual wit and outbursts of comic rage are gifts to the English-speaking theatre for which we in Britain have no equivalent. The arrival of Fuseli into this seedy hard-working atmosphere is one of the most chilling passages. Jack Shepherd, a quiet black-clad figure with patent-leather hair, arrives with his bodyguard and introduces himself with a modesty which he preserves throughout.

With violence and anger erupting all round him, Shepherd retains an apologetic stillness that proclaims him the most dangerous of all. Jeremy Flynn's Joe, cast to physical perfection for the lightweight title, arrives like a bullet and carves his way to the top with ever-hardening features suggesting a Brooklyn Dorian Gray.

Irving Wardle


Donald Cooper

Jeremy Flynn: physical perfection

Dance

Nathalie
Dominion

London dance-lovers are spoiled for choice this week. The Moscow Classical Ballet's new offering at the Dominion was one of three premières on Tuesday night, coinciding with Festival Ballet's strongly recommended *Onegin* at the Coliseum and Robert Cohan's *Agora* for London Contemporary Dance Theatre at Sadler's Wells. Having written about these last-named from Manchester and Oxford, my place had to be with the Russians.

Nathalie, which completes the repertoire for their British tour, is another of Pierre Lacotte's imaginative reconstructions of lost ballets from the romantic era. One could say of the heroine, a Swiss milkmaid, that she was poor but she was honest. Luckily she was not the victim of a rich man's game, because, although Oswald, Lord of the manor, has her kidnapped in order to pay his addresses, his passion proves to be pure; he begs her pardon and her hand in marriage.

Even when complicated by the presence of a statue of milord (Oswald for no readily apparent reason substitutes it for himself, then himself for it) and an unfavoured suitor, that does not make much of a plot, so most of Act I is given over to some village junketings and most of Act II to a wedding celebration, during which any number of unnamed characters get to dance solos, duets or trios.

I suspect that the title role canot be very close to Ekaterina Maximova's heart, since she has always looked for depth in the characters she plays, and this one is about as shallow as they come. That does not stop her from making the most of it; nobody has eyes that can look more roguish, few can fill those same eyes with such convincing tenderness or alarm.

As for her dancing, the only complaint could be that she makes the fiendishly difficult solos look so easy that she had far less than her share of applause. She articulates all the quick little steps with shining clarity, smoothes them into a flowing whole and phrases them to bring out every nuance of musical timing.

Not, actually, that there is a lot of nuance in the score by two gentlemen named Gyrowetz and Karaf, but it is pretty and pleasant, often reminiscent of tunes by more distinguished names. Lacotte's own scenery is charming, too, but the dresses tend to be too much alike.

Stanislav Isayev as Oswald sits patiently looking on for most of the first act (more reaction would be welcome), then comes alive in the second half for one bounding solo after another, all with his inimitably smooth manner. I enjoyed Sergei Beloribkin's account of the rival – not too oafish, and convincingly devoted; also the style and verve of Tatiana Paly and Anna Serdiuk among the soloists.

I felt, though, that other, more expressive western choreographers would have more for this company; why not Ashton, Cranko or Darrell next time?

John Percival

Opera

The Knot Garden
Wilde Theatre, Bracknell

Opera Factory London Sinfonietta is a brave new venture in a cruel world. David Freeman's Opera Factory and Michael Vyner's London Sinfonietta have both been prepared to take risks; there is no sign that their joint venture will look for an easier life. On Monday it was born with a splendidly wicked and sexy *Callisto*. On Tuesday it took on the more daunting task of chasing Tippett through his *Knot Garden*, and, if that opera still seems a tough nut, I cannot imagine a better case being made for it.

There is still the problem of *The Knot Garden*. For this production the instrumentation has been scaled down by Meirion Bowen, cunningly, so that the sharp-featured mosaic of the original keeps its strength, and there has been a similar paring down and clarification in Mr Freeman's staging. Those expecting a scandal from this director every time will be disappointed. The tangles of the plot are simply and very aptly mirrored in an assembly of stacking chairs that provide almost the sole stage furniture, and the characters and their various relationships are quickly and realistically sketched.

If the result is something less than a spectacle of multiple neuroses, the fault must lie in the work rather than in this presentation. Indeed, one has the impression with this cast that the seven characters have much more stable beings well beyond the opera, that they find themselves confused and constrained by the excessively obvious machinations of its plotting.

Its participants, all of whom had appeared in *Callisto*, work hard for their livings: again Mr Freeman's hand is evident in the way they use their whole bodies, and not least the fleshy organs of their mouths. Marie Angel sings and acts the erratic but numbed Denise to perfection. Philip Doghan is the supercilious master of fates and Christine Botes and Tom McDonnell are the married couple weary of one another. Janis Kelly is the disturbed but thrillingly-sung teenaged daughter of the house, Nigel Robson and Omar Ebrahim are the homosexual pair whose characterization takes account of far more than their proclivities. In a performance done without interval, the band respond with briskness and stamina to Howard Williams.

Paul Griffiths

Television

A life of fearful convulsions

Rooting about in the best documentary tradition, **Q.E.D.** (BBC1) is turning out some fascinating stuff. Last week it examined the agreeably balanced ecology of London's feral cats; this week it visited a Neapolitan suburb whose ecology seems on the point of going out of balance for good.

Pozzuoli suffers 25 mini-earthquakes a day, and is moving heavenwards at the rate of three inches a month. With stray dogs running about beneath their picturesquely broken columns, the wrecked buildings look like stage sets for grand opera. Many of the inhabitants have fled, some financially ruined, some in a state of nervous collapse. A refugee mother presented her son to the cameras: in him the constant terrestrial convulsions had set off internal epileptic convulsions, and they had also robbed him of the power of speech.

This being Italy, of course, there is not enough cash to pay for the research necessary to predict the time and nature of the eruption which everyone agrees is now due, so thousands may die during that sudden event. *Q.E.D.* brutally juxtaposed a thriving Roman-style bath, whose proprietor is staying and trusting in God, and a similar bath ten miles up the road in Herculaneum.

The programme emphasized the parallels between volcanoes and atom bombs; it might also have remarked on the way potential victims tame, to their private satisfaction, the fearful connotations of both.

Juliet Ace's play **Out of Order** (BBC2) traded cleverly on the fearful connotations of schizophrenia. Its plot was simple: rather than let his crazy mother be committed, an anxious but determined lad succeeded in convincing her that her home was a hospital, and that he himself was her psychiatrist. The dialogue was too much like a game of verbal ping-pong for total plausibility but, with Sarah Badel in the leading role, the basic idea was presented with sufficient panache to make an unforgettable little drama.

Passage to Britain (ITV) last night reached that well-worn topic, immigration from the Caribbean. David Cohen's collection of interviews was intelligently presented, and much sound sense was expressed, but, in his analysis of the alternative social routes which second and third-generation Blacks now take, he omitted the commonest route of all – cultural assimilation, to the point where skin-colour is absolutely the only characteristic distinguishing them from anyone else.

Michael Church

● Sir Ian Hunter, the impresario, has been elected Chairman of the London Festival Ballet Trust. He succeeds Gerhard Weiss, who has been Chairman for the past nine years and who will remain a member of the board.

Law Report May 24 1984

Queen's Bench Division

Priority of crew over master for pay unjust

The Royal Wells

Before Mr Justice Sheen

[Judgment delivered May 18]

The ancient rule that the wages of the crew had priority over the claim of the master of a vessel was no longer just. Under present conditions the master, officers and crew were all employees of the ship owner and a claim for wages by a master of a ship ranked *pari passu* with the claims for wages by the members of the crew.

Mr Justice Sheen so held in the Admiralty Court of the Queen's Bench Division when ordering that the claim of the seven plaintiffs comprising the master, officers and crew of the Royal Wells should rank *pari passu* against the proceeds of sale.

Mr W. E. Whitehouse-Vaux for the plaintiffs; Mr John Reeder as *amicus curiae*.

MR JUSTICE SHEEN said that the motor vessel Royal Wells was a small general cargo ship which was owned by the *Gulf and Suez* Shipping Company when the writ in the action was issued in November 1983 on behalf of the master, officers and crew claiming wages which were due to them. On December 7, 1983 the ship was ordered to be appraised and sold by the Admiralty Marshal. Time was allowed for negotiation during which the Marshal was responsible for dock dues and for the crew's subsistence. The vessel was sold in March 1984 for £15,250.

It was apparent that the net proceeds of sale were insufficient to meet the claims of the crew in full.

At the hearing on May 4, 1984 Mr Whitehous-Vaux accepted that the claims of the officers and crew would take priority over the claim of the master and relied upon a statement in *British Shipping Law* volume 1, *Admiralty Practice* paragraph 1574, p744.

The authors stated that crews' wages had priority over masters' wages and disbursements. Authority for that proposition were *The Salacia* ((1862) Lush 545), *The Athena* ((1921) 8 Ll LR 482) and *The Mons* ([1932] P 109).

After the deduction of the Admiralty Marshal's expenses from the proceeds of sale the fund was insufficient to satisfy the full claims of the officers and crew. Accordingly if their claims had priority over the claim of the master, the fund would be exhausted and the master would receive nothing.

His Lordship had raised the question whether the statement in the *Admiralty Practice* was sound in principle. Counsel had been in an invidious position. The matter was adjourned so that the court could have the assistance of an *amicus*.

The rule that the claim of a master for his wages and disbursements was postponed to the claim of the officers and crew was an ancient rule. Historically, there were many differences between the claim of a master and the claim of the crew for their respective wages.

In the eighteenth century the general maritime law was that where a total loss occurred without any profit being made each must bear his own loss: the owner, his vessel; the merchant, his goods and the sailor his wages.

Another difference was that the master was personally liable to the crew for their wages whether the security of the ship was sufficient or not. Today a master was not personally liable to the crew for their wages.

Conditions of service at sea were different to those prevailing in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The master, officers and crew were all employees of the ship owner.

No reliance could be placed on those cases in which the decision depended upon the fact that the master was liable to pay the crew's wages. A claim for wages by the master of a ship ranked *pari passu* with the claims of by the members of the crew.

Solicitor: Clifford-Turner; Treasury Solicitor.

Judge has duty to remedy counsel's error

Regina v Naudeer

Before Lord Justice Purchas, Mr Justice Hobhouse and Sir John Thompson

[Reasons delivered May 18]

Where counsel for the prosecution, contrary to section *1(b)* of the Criminal Evidence Act 1898, made an adverse comment upon a defendant's failure to call his wife to give evidence on behalf of his defence, it was the trial judge's duty, depending upon the circumstances of each case, to remedy that breach in his summing up to the jury, and especially so where the accused was a man of good character and his bona fides were central to the offence.

The Court of Appeal so held in giving reasons for allowing the appeal on May 11 of Philip Hossen Khan Naudeer against his conviction on March 16, 1983 at Croydon Crown Court (Mr Assistant Recorder Blackford) of theft of three bottles of whisky contrary to section 1(1) of the Theft Act 1968 for which he was fined £100.

Mr Peter Clarke, who did not appear below, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the defendant; Mrs Cheryl Drew for the Crown; Mr Brendan Finucane, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, as *amicus curiae*.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the breach of section 1(b) of the 1898 Act was central to the justice of the case.

By not correcting the error, the assistant recorder overlooked the position the jury were left in, faced with two conflicting submissions about the failure to call the accused's wife.

It was established that where the judge himself exercised his discretion to comment upon the accused's failure to call his spouse or to give evidence himself, he had to do so with a great deal of circumspection except in exceptional circumstances. With no directions given at all, the jury were left in a wholly unsatisfactory position.

Solicitors: Freeborough Slack & Co.

Landscaping a field is not reconstruction

Botterill and Cheshire v Bedfordshire County Council

The infilling of former brick pits on a four-acre site at Elstow, Bedfordshire, by the removal of topsoil, depositing fresh waste, replacing the topsoil and then planting trees was not reconstruction within section 30 (1) (f) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954, which provided grounds on which a landlord might oppose an application for a new tenancy.

Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division with whom Mr Justice Sheldon agreed in the Court of Appeal on May 21, dismissed an appeal by Bedfordshire County Council from Mr Assistant Recorder J. M. G. Roberts in Bedford County Court who had granted the Bedford Gun Club a new five-year tenancy.

THE PRESIDENT said that the judge below had accepted the argument for the applicants that the land itself cound not be reconstructed and had been assisted by the observations of Lord Justice Diplock in *Housleys Ltd v Bloomer-Holt Ltd* ([1966] 1 WLR 1244, 1252) who said that "... on the true construction of paragraph (f) ... 'the premises' ... must be limited to that part of the holding which is capable of being demolished and capable of being reconstructed". The landscaping of a field unaffected by erection of buildings did not represent reconstruction.

Court of Appeal

Market losses no evidence of negligence

Merrill Lynch Futures Inc v York House Trading Ltd and Another

Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Griffiths

[Judgment delivered May 21]

Losses made on the London commodities market could not of themselves provide evidence of negligence on the part of a broker and it followed that the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur* did not apply.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by defendants against the order of Sir Neil Lawson sitting as a High Court judge on January 16, when he refused to set aside a judgment in default of delivery of further and better particulars of their counterclaim against the plaintiff commodity brokers on the ground that it disclosed no cause of action.

Mr Richard Slowe for the appellant; Mr Michael Crystal, QC, for the respondents.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS said that it was well known that the commodity market was extremely volatile and even experienced people lost money. The mere fact that a deal was unsuccessful was not of itself sufficient to raise the inference that the advice given had been negligent.

His Lordship was not saying that there could never be circumstances where an inference of negligence could be drawn but he agreed with Mr Justice Mocatta in *Stafford v Conti Commodity Services Ltd* ([1981] 1 All ER 691) that it would require exceedingly strong evidence from expert brokers in relation to individual transactions to establish negligence.

Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce agreed.

Solicitors: Gouldens; Linklaters & Paines.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares lower again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 14. Dealings End, June 1. § Contango Day, June 4. Settlement Day, June 11
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

1983/84 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
[illegible]						

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — N

[illegible]

O — S

[illegible]

T — Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

PLANTATIONS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							
435	395	Merrydown Wine	390	−10	7.1	1.8	16.4
170	113	Metal Bulletin	158	−2	9.4	6.0	13.6
920	265	Micro Focus	790	−15	..b	..	..
298	140	Microlease	250		2.9b	1.1	19.0
273	135	Miles 33	248	−5	3.6	1.4	18.1
51	25	New Court Nat	41	−2	1.7	4.2	16.1
31½	22½	Owners Abroad	24	..	0.7	3.0	4.4
52	8½	Parkfield Fndry	42	..	..	..	..
210	150	Pericom	198		2.4	1.2	31.4
156	123	Securiguard	141	−7	2.5	1.8	26.5
88	48	S.W.Resources	62	−1	2.6	4.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

MONEY MARKETS

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

[illegible]

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

[illegible]

OTHER £ RATES

[illegible]

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

[illegible]

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

COMMODITIES

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

Issue	Closing Price
Body Shop International 5p Ord (95a)	175
Burmatex 10p Ord (155)	182−2
CPS Computer 20p Ord (67a)	160−5
Chart J Roths Pac Inv 25p Ord	96
Cambrium Venture 5p Ord	20−½
Commercial Bank of Wales £1 Ord	113
First Leisure Corp £1 Ord (180)	187
Fledgeling Japan Inv $0.01 (55)	71−1
Formdesign 20p Ord (114a)	135
Havelock Europa 10p Ord (75a)	84−1
Horne Robert Group 20p Ord	[illegible]
Do "A" NV (At 156 per unit a)	93−5
Meadow Farm 10p Ord (130a)	143−2
Nth Sea & Gen Oil £1 Ord (125a)	101
Our Price 20p Ord (215)	220−2
Pantherella 25p Ord (80pa)	100
Petranol 10p Ord (215)	575−35
Plantation & Gen Inv 25p Ord	260
Platon Int 25p Ord (120a)	148
Powerline Int 5p Ord (160a)	275−20
Ramco Oil Services 10p Ord (70a)	102
Scantronic Hldgs 2½p Ord (78a)	115−3
Sutherland ET 25p Ord (95a)	395
Systems Reliability 10p Ord (210)	465−10
Tod W & J 5p Ord (143a)	158−3

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.



FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

A two-tier share market would satisfy the Bank

Speaking in Liverpool yesterday the Governor of the Bank of England did the Stock Exchange a singular service: he reopened the crucial debate on the future structure of the Stock Exchange equity market which the Council of the Stock Exchange, in the embittered eyes of many of its own members, seemed effectively to have closed prematurely and possibly dangerously.

"We in the Bank", Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton said, "remain open-minded about the future trading system in the equity market, or perhaps I should say 'systems', since we recognize the possibility that two or more may need to co-exist."

Earlier he had laid down the essential characteristics of the trading system that alone would find favour with the Bank: "A Stock Exchange which offers maximum liquidity and investor protection; and which plays its full part in a vigorous, competitive UK securities industry, capable of gaining a significantly larger share of the total world market."

The Bank is convinced that a central market, "that is to say one in which all orders are able to interact, offers the maximum degree of liquidity. We also think that ability to deal continuously in reasonalbe size is an important attribute of liquidity. That suggests the need for committed market makers ready to make continuous prices in foul weather as well as fair."

The bank is further convinced that an important contribution to investor protection "will have to come from arrangements for disclosure. This could, and I believe in time inevitably will, involve contemporaneous publication of the size of deals and the prices at which they have been transacted."

If one takes two of the Governor's criteria of acceptability, liquidity and investor protection, then as he himself admitted "the jobbing system and separation of capacity provide the best mechanism ... liquidity is assured, the investor in protected and the whole possesses an elegance not to be found in any alternative."

The snag is that the jobbing system is entirely home-grown. "If our central market for securities conducts its trading in a way which is unique to this country and which thereby may handicap its members in regard to its non-member competitors at home and overseas" then it is not best equipped to meet international competition. The present system thus fails the Governor's third acceptability test.

This speech of sweet reasonableness and timely common sense was made against a background of open rebelliousness among at least 70 small and medium-sized stockbroking firms and mounting misgivings among leading firms about the course to which the ruling Stock Exchange Council appears to them all to be committed. That may be a little unfair, as the Council has issued a discussion document which at least suggests that it is still open to argument and persuasion. But the Council does not disguise the fact that it has its own preferred answers to the central questions, some are determined to carry through into the brave new world.

Whatever their merits these answers carry less conviction than they might do if they had been thought through more carefully and consistently than they appear to have been from the discussion document.

Putting the issue as simply as I know how, the Council has accepted that if you cannot have fixed minimum brokers' commissions (the restrictive practice it agreed last July with Mr Cecil Parkinson to forgo as the price of not being taken to the Restrictive Practices Court) you cannot have the jobbing system and single capacity (the agent broker and the jobber principle). Inevitably therefore you have to move to dual capacity, with broker-dealers and market makers free to act both as agents and principals.

The logic of this progression is questionable, especially when you remember that the Council and the Minister agreed last summer to have both negotiated commissions and single capacity, the latter enshrined in statute.

The logic here may be better but the reality is the power of the jobbing fraternity in the Council, which foresees in dual capacity enormous scope for its skills a power reinforced by the weight of outside banks and others which ahve linked with brokers and jobbers and for whom market-making is the future name of the game.

The small brokers are concerned that the end of single capacity will be the end of them. The Council is arguing that single capacity might still be feasible underneath the "competing market maker" dual capacity system which it favours. Small brokers acting solely for private clients might well find a living space but you would need an exceptional faith in human nature to believe that medium-size single capacity brokers would not be skinned by broker-dealers and primary market makers.

The more I look at the problem the more it is apparent that the way to remove the fears of the smaller brokers, allay the misgivings of the big brokers and have an equity market that meets the Bank of England's three criteria is a two-tier market. The upper tier would consist of the leading stocks, anything between 100 and 300, which would be dealt in through an auction system similar to that of Wall Street.

If the aim is to protect all investors equally there is no half-way house between single capacity and a system where prices are instantly visible and everyone can deal if business is actually taking place at given prices. And in the great cause of making London internationally competitive, it surely makes sense to adopt a market system which which the two biggest world markets, New York and Tokyo, are entirely familiar.

For the second tier of second, third and fourth-line equities, single capacity and the jobbing system would continue, at least for a time. Later they might have to be replaced by an electronically supported over-the-counter system, but that is not a compelling argument for not keeping it and letting things evolve.

The Council's arguments against a two-tier market are technical and unconvincing. Given the will (and the Bank of England) they would not stand in the way.



Leigh-Pemberton: open mind

Opening up the workers' options

The Government has made known its commitment to the concept of the worker shareholder and, as an encouragement for wider share ownership by employees, the Finance Bill outlines the details of a new share option scheme. An indication that this is more than lip service to an ideal came when Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury announced that the scheme would be amended at the report stage

It is a simple change, reducing the period before an option can be exercised from five years to three years. The implications, however, are much wider. The five-year period was criticized as too long in terms of an employee's career plan and market uncertainty, and a number of companies had pre-empted legislation by setting up their own share option schemes, but with a three-year exercise limit. The amendment will mean that many of these schemes can be adopted conveniently into the new Inland Revenue approved scheme.

Hambro to market financial services in Fraser stores

By William Kay, City Editor

Allied Hambro, the personal finance group run by the mercurial Mr Mark Weinberg, yesterday announced a plan to market financial services throughout the 135 department stores in the House of Fraser chain, ranging from Harrods, Dickins and Jones and D. H. Evans in London, to Kendal Milne in Manchester and Frasers in Scotland.

The deal confirms a prediction made in *The Times* on March 13 that House of Fraser would be one of the first retailers to move into financial services in the wake of the revolutionary changes rippling through the City.

Mr Ernest Sharp, a House of Fraser director, pointed the direction of the company's thinking yesterday when he agreed that it hopes in due course to offer facilities for trading in stocks and shares.

This is made possible by the pending deal whereby the merchant banking group, Charterhouse J. Rothschild, intends to take over Allied Hambro, a transaction which was foreshadowed last month. Since then Hambros Bank shareholders have approved the sale of their 25 per cent interest in Allied Hambro – formerly known as Hambro Life Assurance – to Charterhouse J. Rothschild.

House of Fraser has 1.5 million account customers, while Allied Hambro has 800,000 customers. They will have joint access to mailing lists, and offices will be set up in the bigger House of Fraser stores so that members of the public can discuss personal finance matters.

Mr Weinberg said last night: "The link with House of Fraser is in a different way as significant as the Rothschild deal, in terms of the way in which financial services are moving.

"There is great pressure tomake the marketing aspect more efficient by reaching a wider customer base. But the relationship with House of Fraser's customers must be delicately handled.

Allied Hambro and House ot Fraser are to form a joint company at the end of next month in which Mr Weinberg and Professor Roland Smith, the chairman of House of Fraser, will be directors.

It will market the complete range of Allied Hambro products, including life insurance, pension plans, unit trusts, tax planning, mortgages and a fiancial management programme which includes a bank account.

Allied Hambro customers will be able to use House of Fraser's Frasercard, giving credit facilities throughout the group.

But the announcement had hardly been made before Lonrho, owner of 29.9 per cent of House of Fraser, was pouring cold water on it.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, said last night: "This is only a proposal so far. It was mentioned at the House of Fraser board meeting today, but has not yet been condidered by the board.

"We think it is a pity that they should embark on this liason, because many of the services mentioned could be arranged in-house, without going outside, thus dissipating the potential profit. Finally, it could possibly prejudice the demerger of Harrods from the group. You have not heard the last of this."





Mark Weinberg (left) and Professor Smith: to be directors of joint company

Selling hits sterling

Sterling ran into selling pressure yesterday in New York and slumped to $4.3775 at one stage. Some dealers blamed US investors selling for the fall, as traders swapped sterling proceeds into dollars after selling shares in Tuesday's 20 point FT Index decline in London.

But sterling was also weak against Continental currencies, and the trade-weighted index drifted down throughout the day to 79.5; it could open easier again this morning.

Gilts struggled throughout the day to go better, but turned round on sterling's late weakness to finish ½ point lower on the day. Market report, page 18

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1075.4 down 9.2 (high: 1089.3, low 1072.0)
FT Index: 847.6 down 8.7
FT Gilts: 79.27 down 0.03
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 112.19 down 1.73
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,119.66 up 3.04
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,997.22 down 38.48
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 912.15 down 11.62
Amsterdam: 176.7 down 11.62
Sydney: AO Index 694.4 down 6.1
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1015.8 down 4.0

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.3805 down 85pts
Index 79.5 down 0.5
DM 3.80 down 0.0150
FrF 11.6750 down 0.0450
Yen 313.75 down 10.50
Dollar
Index 131.0 down 0.4
DM 2.7526 up 0.0191

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3785
Dollar DM 2.7615

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.588299
SDR £0.747835

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9, 9¼
Finance houses base rate 9
Discount market loans week fixed 7⅞ – 7½
3 month interbank 9¹⁄₁₆ – 9

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11⅝ – 11½
3 month DM 6 – 5⅞
3 month Fr F13⅞ – 13⅛

US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 10⅝
Treasury long bond 98¹⁄₃₂ - 98⁵⁄₃₂

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period April 4 to May 1, 1984 inclusive: 8.934 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $378.50 pm $378.55
close $377.25 – 378 (£273.25 – £273.75)
New York (latest): $377.75
Krugerrand* (per coin): $389-390 (£281.50-282.25)
Sovereigns* (new): $89-90 (£64.25-65)
*Excludes VAT

Government raises cost of business loan scheme

By Derek Harris and Jeremy Warner

The Loans Guarantee Scheme for small businesses is to go on, the Government announced last night, but only for a further short experimental period and with changes that affect both banks and borrowers.

The banks immediately attacked the changes, claiming they made the scheme prohibitively expensive.

Present Government guarantees against 80 per cent of loans are to be cut to 70 per cent, leaving banks facing an increased 30 per cent risk. Borowers now face an increased premium in excess of current lending rates, to finance the scheme.

The annual premium will rise from the present 3 per cent to 5 per cent. This means 3.5 per cent above bank interest rates compared with the present 2.4 per cent.

The scheme, due to end at the end of the month, has been extended only to the end of the year.

Mr David Trippier, Minister for Small Businesses, said the changes were designed to reduce public expenditure cost and ensure potential borrowers were more closely defined.

"The new arrangements will move the scheme more towards it becoming more self-financing," he said.

"I am anxious to encourage banks to improve appraisal and monitoring procedures."

One possible effect is that the rate of applications, currently about 400 a month, will fall to 300.

How much the changes will reduce the Government's losses on the scheme will be monitored during the extra seven-month trial period. So far these are running at around £40m, or just over 8 per cent of the £481m loaned.

There have been about 2,000 company failures against guarantees numbering 14,648. But the Government has been warned of a one-in-three failure rate which Mr Trippier regards as unacceptable.

The changes were condemned by the Co-operative Bank which was the first bank to press for the introduction of the scheme and has been a keen supporter of it.

A spokesman for one London clearing bank said: "We will have to start applying the same criteria for borrowers for more traditional small business loan schemes.

"This is ironic since the scheme is designed to cater for businesses the banks would not normally lend to."

Bank forms panel on self-regulation

By Jonathan Clare

The Bank of England has established a team of City figures to advise Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor, "as a matter of urgency" on the structure and operation of self-regulatory groupings for the securities industry.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton told the Stock Exchange Northern Unit conference in Liverpool yesterday that the proposals would have to be capable of early implementation. He expected the group to give its advice within three months. It is expected to cover all types of securities, including investment management,

The Governor said he could not be bound by the proposals made by the group.

The members of the group are Mr Martin Jacomb, vice-chariman of Kleinwort Benson, who will be chairman, Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, Mr John Barkshire, chairman of Mercantile House, Mr Brian Corby, chief executive of the Prudential Corporation, Mr David Hopkinson, chairman of M&G Investment, Mr William Mackworth-Young, chairman of Morgan Grenfell, Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, Mr David Scholey, joint chairman of Warburgs, Mr Mark Weinberg, chairman of Allied Hambro and Mr Richard Westmacott, senior partner of Hoare Govett.

Hyman loses on Readicut

Mr Joe Hyman, the former Manchester textile magnate, has all but sold out of Readicut International, the Yorkshire textile company where he had built a stake of more than 17 per cent.

About 10 million of his 13 million shares were placed with about 20 institutions yesterday

The sale has reduced the stake held by Mr Hyman and his family trusts to about 4 per cent and is no longer a disclosable interest. Mr Hyman is believed to have sold at about 28p a share, but is said to have built up his holding at an average of about 30p and has therefore a small loss

Ultramar in £91m Enstar bid

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Ultramar took the stock market by surprise yesterday by announcing that it is offering to pay $130m (£91m) as part of a joint bid for control of Enstar Corporation, an American oil and gas company.

The chief effect of the deal will be to give Ultramar a greater stake in the Indonesia gas fields which already provide a sizable chunk of the company's revenue and profits, with a portfolio of oil and gas exploration assets in the US.

The deal is being launched in partnership with Allied Corporation, the American energy company. Details of the tender offer will be available today.

The two companies are offering $18 a share for just over 50 per cent of Enstar's Indonesian and United States assets, but excluding an Alaskan gas transmission business which s being spun off and returned to existing Enstar shareholders.

Enstar, which has 10 million barrels of United States oil reserves, has been searching for a buyer for some time as part of a move to avoid a proxy battle with one of its leading shareholders

Japan pact on wider yen role

The United States and Japan reached agreement in Rome yesterday on the text of a draft accord to widen the use of yen as an international currency. The text will be submitted for approval to Treasury ministers of the two countries

The US has been putting pressure on Japan for sometime to open up its capital markets.

● BOOTS has reported pretax profits of £165.1m for the year to March 31 up from £140.1m. Turnover, excluding VAT, also rose from £1,670m to £1,832.8m. The final dividend of 3.5p makes 5.5p for the year against an adjusted 4.75p last time. Tempus, page 18

● BASS is lifting its intrim dividend for the 28 weeks to April 7 from 2.93p to 3.30p. Pretax profits rose from £62.5m to £84.4m on sales ahead from £1bn to £1.1bn. Sales at the start of the second half are moving well. Tempus, page 18

NIESR advocates policies for cautious growth

Expansion urged to aid jobs

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Cautiously expansionary policies designed to restore and maintain industry's confidence in its prospects are needed if the private sector is to provide enough jobs to reduce the dole queues.

That is the view expressed by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in its May *Review*, yesterday.

It says that expected annual output growth of 2 per cent this year and next will not be enough to reduce unemployment. The number of jobs created will be inadequate to absorb an expanding labour force, including an increasing proportion of women.

The institute is sceptical of claims that a productivity "miracle" has been wrought in manufacturing industry. "We find no evidence ... of a sustained increase in the underlying rate of growth of productivity since 1980, although a once-and-for-all shift in the level may have occurred".

Instead, it blames the huge loss of manufacturing employment since the recession began largely on companies' loss of confidence in prospects for demand and output. Rather than hoarding labour for the next upturn, as in past recessions, manufacturers ran down their workforces very rapidly.

The *Review* argues that, to boost private sector employment, government poliy should be sufficiently expansionary to inspire expectations of faster growth, but sufficiently cautions to avoid arousing doubts about whether the improvement would be sustained.

The public sector, meanwhile, should use any productivity gains to provide better services rather than reduce manpower: "It is difficult to see how a rapid or substantial reduction in unemployment could be acheived if manpower in the public sector ... continues to be run down."

With no change in official policy, the institute is predicting economic growth of 1.9 per cent this year, rising to 2.3 per cent next year (up from its previous forecast of 1.4 per cent) as investment and exports take over from consumer spending as the main engine of recovery. This is rather less than the 3 per cent growth this year forecast by the Treasury, though the gap is exaggerated by the use of different measures of economic activity.

Inflation is expected to rise to 6 per cent by the end of the year, sticking at that level during 1985. But the present balance of payments, after a £1.2 billion surplus this year, sinks into slight deficit next year as the contribution of North Sea oil begins to decline.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

New suitor talk lifts BAe

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Hopes were high in the market yesterday that **Thorn-EMI** is not the only suitor for **British Aerospace.**

Shares of BAe took-off with an 8p rise to equal the year's high of 338p as the rest of the equity market tried to pull out of a nosedive. One mystery buyer is reported to have picked up between 1 million and 2 million shares in the group which led to speculation that somebody else has been casting an appreciative eye over the builder of the European Airbus and Harrier Jump-Jet.

At last night's close BAe was valued at £540.8m with the Government still holding about 48 per cent of the shares.

News of the proposed merger between BAe and Thorn-EMI was given by Sir Austin Bide, chairman of BAe, to shareholders last week at the group's annual meeting. The Government has already given assurances that it has no intention of blocking the deal which would be the biggest merger undertaken by two British companies. The combined capitalization of the two group's would be in excess of £1,600m.

News of the share purchases caught the market by surprise and dealers thought, at first, that Thorn had decided to step into the market place early to pick up shares. But a spokesman for Thorn said: "We find the story interesting, but don't like to comment on market rumours."

Plessey, also tipped as a likely contender, was unavailable for comment as the price slipped 4p to 206p, after 199p. Scrimgeour Kemp Gee, has turned bearish of the shares and was thought to have been a big seller yesterday ahead of figures later today expected to show pretax profits up from £146m to £180m.

But another buyer of the shares in BAe could be the international arbitragers, like Mr Ivan Boesky, who have made big killings from some of our big takeover battles recently.

Shares of Tottenham Hotspur, the City's only fully-quoted football club, were hovering around their low point at 71p ahead of last night's UEFA Cup second leg. The stockbrokers Sheppards and Chase sold 3.8 million shares at the start of the season at 100p a time.

For the second day running shares were deep in the doldrums although at the close, prices, as measured by the FT 30 share index, were above their worst levels.

The market actually opened with a modest array of plus signs but once again a mid morning sell off destroyed the hesitant confidence. At one time the index was nearly 13 points lower. It finished at 847.6, down 8.7 points.

There was again evidence that some large lines of stock were on offer despite the market's obvious reluctance to willingly absorb more than modest packages.

Dearer money fears, the Gulf war and the continuing miners strike plus worries about Government spending remained the main factors behind the weakness. Not surprisingly recent high flyers, such as **S. Pearson** and **Crystalate**, were particularly vulnerable and registered double figure falls.

Long dated gilts struggled to improve during the day, and eventually managed to record gains up to ⅛ point. But selling of sterling in New York, which reportedly met with little resistance, hit sentiment, and gilts went into reverse after hours. Longs shed all the day's gains, ending a ¼ point easier. Dealers expect a tricky opening this morning.

Sterling's weakness against the dollar, which saw the cable rate down to $1.3775, was paralleled by slippage in the trade weighted index to 79.5 (opening rate: 79.8). Sterling derived no help from United States rates. Fed funds firmed to 10¾ per cent, as banks, approaching their fortnightly make-up day, realized that the Fed had not eased up, and moved to cover their reserve requirements in the market.

Elsewhere, **Barham Group**, the old Dollands Photographic which has been revamped by accountants Norman Fetterman and Anthony Ward, held steady at 360p. Market whisper is that a large acquisition, which will sharply extend its estate agency side, is being lined up.

Advertising group **Harrison Cowley** registered predictable disappointment with the £7.5m offer from Saatchi and Saatchi. The shares fell 10p to 150p after it was announced that Harrison had agreed a 150p a share offer in the shape of 6 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock.

Saatchi intends to merge its Crawford Halls Partnership with Harrison to form a new advertising agency and public relations group. The deal is conditional upon Harrison forecasting profits of at least £850,000.

The convertible loan stock instrument is being used, it was said yesterday, to allow accepting shareholders continuing interest in the new group. The 6 per cent yield compares with a mere 1.8 per cent return on Saatchi shares. The stock is convertible after four years.

Saatchi's bid has been accepted by Harrison directors and one leading shareholder (merchant bankers Robert Fleming) with 54.7 per cent of the shares. Whether outside shareholders will be quite so enthusiastic remains to be seen.

On the bid Saatchi shares fall 20p to 670p.

Better than expected results lifted **Boots** 22p to 178p and **Bass** 5p to 368p.

London and Northern Group fell 2p to 91p after Mr Jock Mackenzie, chairman, announced year's profits of £15.5m against £9.8m. The year's dividend is lifted from 4p a share to 4.5p.

Despite the equity market's shakeout, Mr Richard Lake, a partner in Raphael, Zorn, the broker, is taking an optimistic line. He said: "The market is still in a major uptrend line. We're in a period of consolidation". But he is not prepared to jump out of the dollar into gold and told a number of institutions at a seminar yesterday that the pound could fall as low as $1.35 before too long. "Any rally in gilts should be seen as an opportunity to sell", he added. The charts are also saying that GEC could sink as low as 125p before bottoming out, while Plessey is likely to outperform the market.

Emray, the financial services to garages group built up by Mr Lionel Altman, held steady at 24p after the company had announced profits of £503,000 against an adjusted £327,000. Year's dividend is 0.75p (0.5p).

Mr Altman moved in at Emray, then a mining company drawing most of its income from Zambian garage interests, in 1978. It paid its first dividend in 1981.

Emray, which is keen to expand by acquisition, has started the present year well with profits and turnover "well ahead" of last year. The shares have climbed from 10.5p this year.

The big high street banks remained overshadowed by the troubles surrounding the American bank Continental Illinois and the prospect of higher interest rates. Dealers reported persistent selling throughout the day with **Barclays** losing 3p to 477p, **Lloyds** 5p to 539, **National Westminster** 5p to 622p, while **Midland** shed 2p to 362p, after 357p. **Bank of Scotland** was unchanged at 312p as **Royal Bank of Scotland** lost 2p to 215p.

Allied Irish Banks, Ireland's biggest banking group, reported a 24 per cent increase in pretax profits to I£85.4m (£69m) in the year to March 31. A final dividend of 5 Irish pence gives a total dividend of 9.5 Irish pence a rise of 16p after adjusting for last year's scrip issue.

George Gale and Co. the Hampshire brewery traded under the rule 163 facility, fuelled expectations of a USM debut yesterday when it announced a one-for-one share bonus. But Mr Clive Jones, a director, denied that the company planned to move to the USM. It was, he said, a tidying up move with reserves three times the existing share capital. Gale's high voting shares were last traded at 750p and the "A" shares at 318p, pricing the company at £17m.

Gerrard & National was unchanged at 314p along with **Cater Allen Holdings** at 503p. Losses were seen in **Secombe Marshall** 15p to 350p and **Union Discount** 5p to 735p. **Jessel Toynbee**, currently the target of a bid from Mercantile House, eased another 2p to 94p.

Channel Tunnel encountered further selling following the latest cross-channel tunnel survey. The company wold have little involvement in any undersea tunnel and the share reaction these days is more instinctive than realistic.

Equity turnover on May 22, was £289.574m (18,868 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 158.7 million. Gilt bargains totalled 3,109.

Avon Rubber profits nearly doubled at £1.3m

By Andrew Cornelius

Avon Rubber has announced a near doubling of pretax profits to £1.3m in the half year to March 31 as the group continued to benefit from its strategy of concentrating on sales of specialist tyres and expanding non-tyre businesses.

Turnover from industrial polymers, which are supplied to leading European car manufacturers, increased by several million pounds to take the turnover from non-tyre activities to nearly £40m. Group sales totalled £90m.

Avon also benefitted from increased sales of car tyres towards the end of last year motorists rushed to meet tougher tyre tread legislation. This one-off benefit weakened the tyre market in the first three months of this year to help cancel out some of the previous increase, but Mr Peter Fisher, the managing director, said demand is picking up again.

The board is recommending an interim dividend of 2p, compared with 1p at the same stage last year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Confirmation that the US and Japan have reached agreement on draft measures to internationalize the yen and open up Japanese capital markets gave the yen a boost yesterday. Against 233.35 to the dollar overnight, it strengthened at one point to 229.50 before profit-taking took it down to 232.40, still usefully stronger on balance.

But the dollar was also developing a stronger trend in the afternoon, reversing an earlier continuation of its recent weakness.

The pound closed at $1.3805, down from $1.3890 and was weaker against other Europeans.

MONEY MARKETS

Markets remained uneasy about the interest rate outlook, confused over economic pointers, and worried about the pound.

Rates firmed in interbank term deposits and sterling certificates of deposit, the lead came from paper rather than from straight money, though business was still slow in both sectors.

Most paper rates rose 1/16, with scattered rises in straight term deposits. The shorter end of the market saw most business.

TEMPUS

Boots kicks its way into high street war

The high street is not a place for the faint-hearted these days. The fight for market share and margins has not yet reached cut throat proportions, but it is a bruising battle. Even Boots, which for a long time wallowedamiably in its own lethargy, has been forced to call in the design and marketing consultancy cavalry in an effort to keep up with the competition.

Retail margins had slumped dramatically and specialist outlets were biting into the traditional toiletries and photo processing markets. The position could not continue, and last year Boots showed signs of hitting back.

The recovery has continued this year and gross margins improved by 0.5 per cent. This has been achieved by a subtle switch into more profitable lines such as home computers, which this year produced sales of £40m from virtually nothing. The floor space allocated to computers will be doubled next year.

Boots is also increasing the shop within a shop concept which was started with the Cookshops and will be expanded with food centres and optical services. These specialist services will not be offered across the board, but targeted at the outlets which are most appropriate. There is no sign that the company is going to pursue and trend towards bigger stores. The aim is not to increase square footage but to get more out of the existing space. The philosophy is already reaping benefits and productivity improved by 7.7 per cent.

On the industrial side, the US has proved to be a significant success. Sales there increased by 50 per cent and profits doubled. It more than compensated for the drop in British industrial profits.

The new, over-the-counter analgesic will bring an immediate bottom line contribution in the US, but will not be so marked in the United Kingdom because of high advertising costs. With an aquisition in the pipeline in the US, the Boots industrial division is set for considerable improvement. Link this with the more agressive and more profitable retail division and it leaves you with good value growth potential.

Bass

Bass, Britain's largest brewer, has a kind of chain-saw reputation in the stock market – just plug it in and turn it loose. On this basis, the group ran amok between October and April. A 25 per cent gain in pretax profits to £84.4m, or just double the growth rate recorded by Whitbread yesterday for its full year, gives a snapshot view of a majestic trading performance. Margins pushed ahead by 105 points, beer sales registered major volume gains and borrowings fell, despite a jump in capital spending, because cash flow mushroomed.

Beer analysts, some of whom saw the group struggling to make £75m, promptly upgraded their forecast for the full year to £210m or more. The prospective price/earning ratio on that is under 9, and far too low. Assuming a target rating of around 10 equals a more equitable rate of discount, then the shares look cheap up to 450p. Bass closed last night at 375p, up 12p.

Bass is normally credited with about 21 per cent of the total beer market. The fact that it was able to improve on its position in such a short time is noteworthy in itself. Yet, behind the headlines, an even more steely transformation may be taking plae.

Between October and April, total British beer volumes rose by perhaps 1.4 per cent. Bass is coy about its won volume gains. But the gain may be around 3 per cent, double the market's growth rates, *or even more again*. And within this matrix, lager volume gains outpaced ales.

The chairman ascribes the improvement to high quality products, good marketing and service and the flow-through benefits of the spending programmes of the 79s, which have never produced gains of this magnitude before. Quite simply, Bass is now equipped to grow at twice the market rate, or even faster.

But Bass is proscribed from making further brewing acquisitions. It is clearly planning therefore to squeeze the competition by fast organic growth. This will give the sector seismic tremors. It also plans to spend heavily on leisure perhaps up to £300m. Do these results point to a sea change looming for the whole brewing sector, as one company secures a winning lead?

Redfearn

It has been another traumatic six months for Redfearn National Glass. Still bearing the scars of heavy losses last year, the interim figures are in the red, leaving little scope for any immediate recovery. The results have been badly affected by the closure of the York plant and the move to concentrate all production in Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

This rationalization was much needed but the resultant losses in production and sales proved to be much higher than anticipated. The losses also filtered through to market share which has now fallen from the 1983 level of 17 per cent. Again, the drop was larger than feared.

On the brighter side, Redfearn was able to negotiate price increases with its customers, although below the 8 per cent which had been asked for. This reverses the recent trend in the glass industry which saw prices tumbling in a savage price war which was not helped by cheap imports.

The hefty losses and the rationalization programme have had a devastating impact on the balance sheet. Gearing is in about 170 per cent of shareholders' funds and cash flow is still well and truly negative. The long term aim may be to reduce borrowings but there will be no significant changes this year.

However, market confidence in Redfearn has remained remarkably high, egged on by some substantial speculative purchases of its shares. With most of the rationalization now behind it and production at Barnsley running at full capacity, confidence in recovery is not without justification. Yesterday, no one was giving the company the benefit of the doubt and the price slipped 7p to 93p.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		1-3 St Pauls Churchyard EC4P 4DX 01-236 1833			
[illegible]	86 1	American Grwth	93.5	99.5	1.68
[illegible]	65.4	Cmdty & Energy	73.1	77.8e	3.53
[illegible]	49.5	UK Growth	60.5	65.0e	2.62
[illegible]	91.5	General	92.5	99.4	2.56
[illegible]	114 4	Gilt & Fixed Int	114.9	121.6e	9.87
[illegible]	65 4	Japan	129.0	137 6	0.22
[illegible]	44.8	H Inc Equity	63.5	67.5e	6.27
[illegible]	131.2	Worldwide	143 4	152.5	3.61
[illegible]	51.1	Assets & Earn	56.8	60.8e	2.86
[illegible]	111 9	Equitas Prog	130.6	139.7e	3.92
		Aitken Hume Funds (Man) Ltd.			
		[illegible]ership St. EC2A 2AB 01-638 6011			
[illegible]	85.4	Secure Income	118.7	127.0e	6.10
[illegible]	67.1	American Tech	116.4	124.5	0.10
[illegible]	50.0	Japan Tech	52.5	56.3e	0.20
[illegible]	83.5	Pacific	126.9	135 9e	0.70
[illegible]	107.3	Special Sits	153.3	164.0e	0.10
[illegible]	26 6	Inc & Growth	35.1	37 4	4 67
[illegible]	142.0	Energy Ind Fnd	215.0	230.6	0.40
[illegible]	242.3	Exempt Fnd (38)	405.1	433.0	3.00
[illegible]	242.9	Small Co Fnd	271.0	290.0e	1.30
		Allied Unit Trusts Ltd			
		[illegible]boro Hse., Hutton, Essex. 0277 211459-229123			
[illegible]	148.8	Allied Capital	160.4	170.0e	3.07
[illegible]	109.3	Allied First	134.8	142.9	4.57
[illegible]	98.9	Asset Value	129 2	137.0e	4.16
[illegible]	72.8	Growth & Inc	87.8	93.1	3.81
[illegible]	67.9	Technology	78.8	83.5e	1 01
[illegible]	81.1	Met Min&Cmdty	92 9	98.5e	2.67
[illegible]	111.1	High Income	149 7	158.2e	5.58
[illegible]	61.5	Equity Income	84.0	89.0	5.83
[illegible]	35.5	Japan Fund	31 7	34.8	0.01
[illegible]	44 2	International	53.5	56 8	1 83
[illegible]	79.0	High Yield Trust	100.7	106 7e	6.81
[illegible]	176.2	Balanced	235 1	243.2	3 63
[illegible]	268 9	Accumulator	341.2	361.7	3.44
[illegible]	34 4	Recovery	46 9	49 7e	3.28
[illegible]	76 2	Smaller Co s	89 9	95.3	2.86
[illegible]	97 9	2nd Smaller	118.4	125.5e	2.71
[illegible]	28 1	Gilt Growth	30 0	31.3	3.61
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Canada Life Unit Trust Managers.			
		2-6 High St. Potters Bar, Herts P Bar 51122			
81 3	64 1	Canlife Gen	76.3	80 3	3.37
121.0	91 8	Do Accum	113.5	119.5	3.37
33.6	29.5	Gilt & F Int	32.3	34.0	.
56.3	41 2	Income Dist	53 2	56.0e	6.54
103 7	73 3	Do Accum	99 5	104.7	6.54
		Capel (James) Management Ltd.			
		100 Old Broad St. EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010			
213.2	170.1	Capital Fnd (3)	204 8	215.6e	1.89
162 9	108.3	Income Fnd (3)	157.7	166 1e	6.54
225 7	169 7	Nth Amer Fnd	188.8	198 9e	2.14
		Cater Allen Unit trust Managers			
		1 King William St. EC4N 7AU 01-623 6314			
106 2	103.5	Gilt Trust	99 2	106.0e	11.46
		Cent Board of Fin of The Church of England			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2N 1DB 01-588 1815			
295 0	223.8	Invest* (42)	..	295.9	4.54
134.0	120 3	Fixed Int* (42)	..	131.8	10.85
100 3	100.0	Deposit (42)	..	100 0	9.00
		Charinco Charities Narrower-Range Fund.			
		15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121			
156.6	138 5	Income (24)	..	152.9	10.20
383.2	299.1	Do Accum (24)	..	375.5	10.20
		Charities Official Investment Fund.			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2 01-588 1815			
262.5	190 4	Income* (42)	..	262.5	5.45
701 8	503 9	Accum* (42)	.	701.8	..
		Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd			
		11 New St. London. EC2M 4TP 01-283 1963			
49.4	37.2	American Fnd	38.5	41.2	1.23
25.3	19 7	Australian	21.5	23.0	1.58
50 6	43.1	Basic Resources	45 1	48.3	1.56
66 0	45 0	Far Eastern	56.3	60.3	0.23
43.1	36 7	High Income	37 0	41 8e	9.45
35.7	27.0	Inc & Growth	33.5	35.9	6.43
62 6	43.1	International	54.5	58.3	0.92
20 9	20.1	Pref & Gilts	19 7	20.1	11 00
35.8	33 0	Smaller Co's	34.5	37.0	2.10
		County Bank Unit Trust Services Ltd.			
		161 Cheapside EC2V 6EU 01-726 1999			
210 7	170.3	Capital	195.0	207.4e	1.46
58.8	43 5	Energy Trust	54.8	58.3	0.70
118.1	80 6	Extra Income	109.6	116 5e	6.31
86.3	59.1	Financial	81.0	86 1	3.31
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
242.9	170.0	Smaller Co's	240 6	256 0	2.54
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Black Horse Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		71 Lombard St. London. EC3 P3BS. 01-623 1288			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
183.9	147.4	Dollar Fnd	158.8	167.2	..
164.5	128.7	Capital Fnd	185.2	163.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
233.0	221.6	Abb Nat PG (29)	..	233.0	..
144.0	120.1	Investment	..	137.5	.
467.4	348.4	Equity Fnd	..	446.2	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Professor John Toye calls for detailed evaluation in warning against conventional thinking

The case for hard cash in aid for the Third World

The Independent Group on British Aid (Igba) has issued a report calling for the reform of British official overseas aid. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, has promised to study it carefully (*The Times*, March 19). While he is doing so, *it is more than likely that the* critics of official overseas aid will repeat their accusation that this type of aid (but not emergency relief, or the aid given by *private charities*) will not help the poor.

When we hear that accusation in South Wales, it is hard to avoid being reminded of the "coal in the bath" argument. It was no good, the argument went, installing baths in miners' houses. If you did, the miners only used the baths for storing their coal.

Today's aid to the Third World is concerned more with sewers and standpipes than luxurious items like baths. But aid critics are making the essentially similar claim that the poor *cannot* be helped by well-intentioned government action. As Lord Bauer has put it: "Official Western aid normally cannot promote development to any significant extent."

"Assessments swing from caution to profligacy"

Is this view, in all its trenchancy and provocativeness, the right one? About 70 per cent of Britain's aid programme consists of various forms of financial assistance. Much of this is used for capital projects in poor countries. Do such capital projects really help poor countries to develop? Lord Bauer says: "The volume of *investible funds cannot* be a critical determinant of development."

Exponents of the conventional wisdom continue to have difficulty with this proposition. How can a strong capitalist economy emerge without a process of capital accumulation? And if capital accumulation is necessary, why will foreign finance which accelerates the process not help development?

If confirmation were needed of the critical importance of capital formation in the process of growth, it is now available. Professor A. K. Sen of All Souls' College, Oxford, published some interesting figures in the *Economic Journal* last December.

Professor Sen's results, based *on 1982 World Bank data*, are a good indication that the fastest growing poor countries have high rates of capital formation. Conversely, the slowest growing poor countries have low capital formation rates.

But if capital formation *is* linked with speed of growth, the rationale of foreign financial assistance becomes much clearer. Its purpose is to supplement a poor country's internal savings and its foreign exchange earnings and permit its rate of capital formation to *be increased*.

Does it fulfil this purpose? Not always and not completely. It is possible for a country to use foreign saving as a substitute *for, rather than* a supplement to, its own capital resources. Aid may go into capital projects, while domestic resources are thereby freed to switch into consumption.

But the fact that this *can* happen does not mean that it invariably does happen. Dr Pramit Chaudhuri, of Sussex University, who looked into this problem in India, found aid to have "a fairly strong positive effect on the level of investment".

This, however, is unlikely to satisfy the more persistent critics of aid. Aid was not necessary in order to do this, they would argue. Why? The reason given by Lord Bauer is that "governments and enterprises in the Third World which can use capital productively can borrow commercially at home and abroad".

If poor countries could borrow as much as they needed to fund all their good projects, the advantages of official financial assistance would, indeed, be slight. But can they?

GROWTH OF GNP AND THE INVESTMENT RATIO IN POOR COUNTRIES

	Per capita gnp growth 1980 (per cent per year)	*1980 gross domestic investment (% of gdp)*
Fast-growing countries		
(a) Middle income		
Romania	8.6	34
South Korea	7.0	31
Yugoslavia	5.4	35
(b) Low income		
China	3.7	31
Pakistan	2.8	25
Sri Lanka	2.4	36
Slow-growing countries		
(a) Middle income		
Chile	1.6	18
Peru	1.1	16
Ghana	−1.0	5
(b) Low income		
Mozambique	−0.1	10
Sudan	−0.2	12
Uganda	−0.7	3

Source: A. K. Sen, *Economic Journal*, Vol. 93, No. 372, p.749

To suppose that they can implies, as Dr Meghnad Desai, of the London School of Economics, has said, the existence of "a world of breathtaking simplicity". For a start, it implies that there are no gaps between the private and the social returns to all projects in poor countries.

Also, the practice of international banking is to assess the creditworthiness of countries, not projects. These assessments are subjective, rest on a poorish information base and tend to swing from excessive caution to profligacy and back over short periods. There is no guarantee that banks will always be found to fund a good project.

Further, poor countries often lack the technical skills to document satisfactorily projects which are potentially sound. Official financial assistance is coupled with technical assistance to remedy this. Unlike banks, aid agencies do not merely hand over cash when presented with a bankable project.

If aid has done its work, one would expect the time to come when a poor country can increasingly switch away from aid and towards normal commercial sources of funds.

The experience of South Korea is instructive on the topic of "graduation" to commercial lending. Professor Anne Kreuger, who studied the role of aid in Korean development, concluded that it was "extremely doubtful" that commercial borrowing could have contrib*uted anywhere near the amount* that US grant aid did during the 1950s, when the Korean growth process was gathering dynamism. But, by the late 1960s, commercial borrowing was able to replace aid as the key form of foreign savings.

A transition over so short a period is only likely for the most successful of the poor countries. Why do many poor countries seem to linger over the transition to self-reliance? This is partly a function of the amount of aid given to any one country.

South Korea in the 1950s was unusual in receiving aid that was massive in relation to its own resources. In India, by contrast, aid at the peak of its *flow, in the 1960s, represented* only 2 per cent of the Indian gross national product.

Indifferent economic management in many poor countries is another important reason for slow or abortive transitions. Aid can strengthen the position of local elites who either do not know how to bring about rapid, dynamic change, or are simply frightened of doing so. This puts donors in a dilemma. How can economic management be improved without damaging the poor country's own motivation to pursue self-reliance?

It is foolish to pretend that that dilemma has one simple, dramatic answer. Cutting off aid will almost certainly cause the country to retreat further into the very policies which are already holding up its growth and development. Turning a blind eye, while continuing to give aid, will tend to freeze the existing unsatisfactory situation. The route which aid agencies have chosen is that of "policy dialogue".

For this route to succeed, it must be a collaborative exercise. Again, if the amounts of aid available are small and shrinking, one cannot realistically expect massive policy reforms in short periods.

If the developed countries collectively are willing to put only half of one percent of their gnp into aid, they can hardly expect to be able to re-shape the economic policies of large parts of the non-socialist underdeveloped world.

It is sometimes suggested that aid donors do not really care whether aid benefits the recipients or not. The early optimism that aid must be good for its recipients has now, fortunately, faded.

As a result, an extensive dossier of evaluation studies of aid is already available. They show that between 10 per cent and perhaps one-quarter of aided projects are unsuccessful. Is this good or bad? Of course, not all projects which have *ordinary commercial* funding are successful either. We need a comparable figure for investment effectiveness of non-aided projects to pass judgment on how well the aid agencies are doing.

But detailed evaluation of aid-effectiveness is, sadly, of little interest to some of the critics of aid. If everybody knows that miners put coal in the bath, why bother to find out how much, of what type and when? The success of individual projects financed by aid is disregarded as "irrelevant evidence". What then is relevant? How long should sensible people go on closing their eyes to facts, to bolster the myth of a perfectly functioning world capital market?

"One quarter of aided projects not successful"

John Toye is professor of development policy and planning at the University College of Swansea.

WALL STREET

Nervous start for Dow

Prices opened mixed in active trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was ahead 1.46 to 1,118.08 shortly after the market opened, but the rally, was not expected to continue.

The Dow Transportation Average was down 0.62 to 470.05, but the Dow Utilities Average was up 0.14 to 125.33.

Declines led advances 440 to 379 among the 1,306 issues crossing the tape. Early turnover amounted to about 6,280,000 shares.

Analysts were not certain a bottom to the slide of 1984 had been reached.

	May 22	May 21
AMF Inc	15¼	15½
AMR	31½	30¾
Allied Chem	50¾	51½
Allied Stores	45½	47¼
Allis Chalmers	11¾	11¾
Alcoa	33¾	32¾
Amax Inc	22⅞	22⅝
Amerada Hess	32⅞	33
Am Brands	53⅜	53¾
Am Broadcast	57	57⅛
Am Can	41¼	41⅝
Am Cyanamid	49	49½
Am Elec Power	15⅝	16⅛
Am Home	52⅜	52⅞
Am Motors	4⅞	4⅞
Am Nat Res	32⅜	32⅜
Am Standard	37⅜	37⅞
Am Telephone	15⅜	15⅝
Armco Steel	17⅛	18⅛
Asarco	27⅞	28⅞
Ashland Oil	27⅛	27⅝
Atlantic Richfield	49¾	49⅞
Avco	27⅛	27½
Avon Products	19⅞	19⅝
Bankers Tst NY	40	41¼
Bank of America	18¼	19¼
Bank of Boston	33⅞	34½
Bank of NY	28⅞	28¾
Beatrice Foods	29¼	30⅛
Bethlehem Steel	21⅜	21¾
Boeing	38⅝	39
Boise Cascade	34	35¼
Borden	54⅝	54⅝
Borg Warner	18¼	19
Bristol Myers	44⅛	43⅝
BP	28⅞	30
Burlington Ind	26¾	26½
Burlington Nthn	41⅜	41⅝
Burroughs	50⅜	50⅜
Campbell Soup	54⅜	54¼
Canadian Pacific	30⅜	31⅛
Caterpillar	41⅝	42⅝
Celanese	72⅝	73⅝
Central Soya	17⅝	15⅜
Chase Manhat	42⅝	43⅝
Chem Bank NY	28¼	29⅜
Chrysler	21⅞	22⅞
Citicorp	31	31⅝
Clark Equip	28⅞	30
Coca Cola	55⅝	55⅜
Colgate	23⅜	23½
CBS	70¼	71
Columbia Gas	32⅝	33
Combustion Eng	30⅝	31⅜
Cmwlth Edison	23⅜	23⅜
Cons Edison	24¾	25
Cons Foods	27⅛	27½
Cons Power	7⅜	7⅜
Continental Grp	35⅛	36
Control Data	30⅝	30
Corning Glass	61¾	62¼
CPC Intnl	37	36¾
Crane	35	35
Crocker Intl	20	21⅛
Crown Zeller	30⅜	30⅝
Dart & Kraft	74⅜	73⅝
Deere	29⅞	30
Delta Air	31	30⅝
Detroit Edison	13⅜	13½
Digital Equip	89½	90¼
Disney	63	62⅝
Dow Chemical	28⅞	30⅛
Dresser Ind	21⅞	22
Duke Power	23⅜	23⅞
Du Pont	47½	47⅜
Eastern Air	5	5⅛
Eastman Kodak	65	65⅛
Eaton Corp	39⅝	41⅝
Esmark	56⅝	54⅝
Evans P D	6⅛	6⅛
Exxon Corp	42⅜	42⅞
Fed Dept Stores	44⅜	44½
Firestone	17⅜	17⅜

	May 22	May 21
Fst Chicago	22⅝	21⅝
Fst Intrst Bncp	33⅝	34⅛
Fst Penn Corp	5½	5⅝
Ford	34⅝	34½
GAF Corp	17⅛	17⅝
GTE Corp	36½	36⅝
Gen Dynamics	48⅝	49⅛
Gen Electric	52⅞	53⅞
Gen Foods	51⅝	51
Gen Mills	50½	50
Gen Motors	62	62
Gen Pub Util NY	8¼	8⅝
Gen Tire	31½	31½
Genesco	6⅝	6⅝
Georgia Pacific	20	20
Gillette	44⅛	45⅛
Goodrich	29⅝	29¼
Goodyear	23⅞	24
Gould Inc	24⅝	24⅜
Grace	37⅜	37⅜
Gt Atlic & Pacific	14⅝	15⅜
Greyhound	22½	23
Grumman Corp	23	23⅛
Gulf Oil	79	78⅝
Gulf & West	32	32⅝
Heinz H J	33½	34⅛
Hercules	30⅞	30¼
Honeywell	49⅝	50⅝
IC Inds	43⅞	43⅝
Ingersoll	44	44
Inland Steel	22⅜	22¼
IBM	107⅞	108⅝
Int Harvester	6½	6⅝
INCO	10⅝	11¼
Int Paper	49⅝	50
Int Tel Tel	34⅛	36¼
Irving Bank	57	58
Jewel Co	54⅝	53⅜
Jim Walter	24⅝	25
Johnson & John	32⅞	33⅛
Kaiser Alumin	14¼	14⅛
Kerr McGee	32⅝	32½
Kimberly Clark	83⅝	89¼
K Mart	28⅝	27⅞
Kroger	30½	30⅜
L T V Corp	13⅜	14
Litton	69⅝	67⅝
Lockheed	35	35⅝
Lucky Stores	16⅜	16⅝
Manuf Hanover	30⅞	32⅜
Manville Cp	9⅝	10
Mapco	29½	29⅝
Marine Midland	22⅞	22½
Martin Marietta	33⅝	33⅝
McDonnell	53½	53⅞
Mead	29⅞	29⅞
Merck	89⅜	89⅞
Minnesota Mng	73	73
Mobil Oil	29½	29½
Monsanto	91	91
Morgan J P	67½	67⅝
Motorola	109¼	108⅝
NCR Corp	102½	102½
NL Industries	15½	15½
Nabisco	40	40
Nat Distillers	28⅛	28⅜
Nat Med Ent	22⅝	22⅞
Norfolk South	53⅝	54
NW Bancorp	28½	28⅝
Occidental Pet	32⅝	34½
Ogden	25	27½
Olin Corp	27⅝	27½
Owens-Illinois	33⅝	34½
Pacific Gas Elec	13½	13⅝
Pan Am	5⅞	5½
Penney J C	49⅝	49½
Pennzoil	38	38⅞
Pepsico	40⅝	40
Pfizer	31⅜	31⅛
Phelps Dodge	20⅝	20⅝
Philip Morris	64⅝	64⅛
Phillips Petrol	41⅜	41⅜
Polaroid	27⅝	27½

	May 22	May 21
PPG Ind	26⅝	27⅝
Proctor Gamble	48½	48⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	22¼	22⅝
Raytheon	38½	38⅝
RCA Corp	33⅝	33¼
Republic Steel	24½	25⅛
Reynolds Ind	59⅝	60⅝
Reynolds Metal	27¼	27⅞
Rockwell Int	24½	24⅝
Royal Dutch	53	53
Safeways	22⅞	23
St Regis Paper	35⅝	35¼
SPE Sopac	21⅝	21¼
SCM	35¼	35⅝
Schlumberger	50⅝	51⅛
Scott Paper	27	28½
Seagram	32⅝	33
Sears Roebuck	31¼	30⅝
Shell Oil	58⅝	58⅝
Shell Trans	38⅝	38⅝
Signal Co	27⅝	28⅜
Singer	24⅝	23⅝
Smithkline Beck	54⅞	54⅝
Sony	13⅞	14⅛
Sth Cal Edison	37	37
Sperry Corp	38¼	38⅝
Std Oil California	37⅜	37⅝
Std Oil Indiana	58½	57⅝
Std Oil Ohio	48⅛	48½
Sterling Drug	24⅝	24⅝
Stevens J. P.	18⅛	18⅝
Sun Comp	50⅝	51¼
Teledyne	192⅝	192
Tenneco	41⅛	41⅝
Texaco	37⅜	38
Texas East Corp	69⅝	69½
Texas Inst	137⅝	138⅞
Texas Utilities	22⅞	22⅝
Textron	27⅝	28⅜
TWA	26⅝	27
Travelers Corp	30⅝	30⅝
TRW Inc	52½	60⅝
UAL Inc	33⅝	33½
Union Carbide	54¼	55½
Union Oil Calif	37⅝	38
Un Pacific Corp	45	45¼
Uniroyal	10⅝	11
United Brands	16	16⅛
US Industries	22⅝	22⅞
US Steel	28½	27⅜
Utd Technol	63⅝	65⅞
Wachovia	44⅛	45⅜
Warner Commun	21⅜	21¼
Warner Lambert	29½	29⅝
Wells Fargo	36	36⅝
Westinghse Elec	40⅝	40⅝
Weyerhauser	26¼	25⅞
Whirlpool	38½	38¾
Woolworth	33½	34
Xerox Corp	38⅛	38⅝
Zenith	24	24⅝

Canadian Prices

	May 22	May 21
Abitibi	26	26
Alcan Alumin	35½	35⅝
Algoma Steel	21½	22
Bell Telephone	30⅝	30½
Cominco	15½	15⅝
Cons Bathurst	27½	28⅞
Gulf Oil	17⅝	17⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	17⅛	17⅛
Hudson Bay Min	12⅛	12⅝
Imasco	37	37
Imperial Oil	38⅝	38⅞
Int Pipe	27	27¼
Mass.-Fergsn	3⅝	3⅞
Royal Trustco	24	24
Seagram	42	43⅝
Steel Co	23	23⅜
Thomson N 'A'	35½	35½
Walker Hiram	21⅜	21½
WCT	14	14

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Europe oil war nears as refiners move on market

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The western European market place for pertroleum products is likely to turn into a major battle ground in the coming years for Europen, Russian and Middle Eastern oil refiners.

Western Europe is likely to be the most competitive and confusing market, according to a report *by the Economist Intelligence Unit, which confirms the worst fears of the major oil companies, that increased competition will continue to make many sectors uncompetitive. In Britain alone, profits on patrol sales have been described as "nugatory" by Shell UK, and the other oil companies share that view.

The report, which examines in detail the growth of refining capacity in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, says: "The rest of the 1980s will be a confusing and difficult position for the refining industry.

"To the intitial porblems of over-capacity are added subsidies, domestic price controls and government interference – all of which impede the process of adjustment needed to bring the supply of refined products into balance with demand.

"Surplus capacity will have to be shed sooner or later; poor utilization rates cannot persist indefinitely.

"The entry of the Opec nations into the product export business is clearly not the cause of the problem, but an additional burden on the already overcrowded global refining industry.

"Much has been said about Opec refining. The relevant issue is not why they chose to go into these ventures, but that they are there and aim to stay in the export refining business.

"Despite reduced influence in the oil market it is unwise to underestimate the long-term influence of Opec exporters, particularly those in the Gulf, on the export of crude.

"We beieve strongly that by the end of this century the Gulf exporters of Opec will be in a much stronger position, dominating would trade in petroleum."

**Opec and the Wold Refining Crises*, published by the EIU, 27 St James's Place, London SW1A 1NT.

Growth of superstores 'slowing'

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Growth of superstores is slowing, with expansion into the larger hypermarkets most noticeably affected, according to a report by the Unit for Retail Planning Information (URPI).

Twenty six superstores opened last year, bringing the total in Britain to 279, including 39 hypermarkets. Superstores are categorized by URPI as having a minimum sales area of about 27,000 square feet and hypermarkets a minimum of about 54,000 square feet.

These definitions understate the number of superstore-style stores which, particularly if only food is sold, can in practical terms be around 20,000 square feet of selling area. Some estimates taking this into account put the number of superstores opened at about 370.

Openings listed for 1983 by URPI show a decline compared with 1982, when 30 new stores started trading, and 1981 when there were 29 openings. At the end of last year there were a further 48 stores with planning permission but not yet open. This is one of the lowest annual figures so far for stores in the pipeline.

No hypermarkets were opened last year and only five more are so far planned for the whole of the United Kingdom, according to URPI.

Despite the slowdown in big superstore growth rates the key multiple grocers still have extensive opening programmes planned. Asda, part of Associated Dairies Group, is still driving south from its stronghold on the North of England and J. Sainsbury, based in the South East, is moving north.

URPI credits Asda with the most superstroes at 71 at the end of last year, followed by Tesco Stores with 54 and the combined Co-ops at 48.

The South East, and particularly Greater London which has lagged behind some other parts of the country in superstore development, is catching up, the report shows. The region now accounts for a fifth of all big stores open, with 11 operating in Greater London compared with five at the end of 1981.

The highest number of planned stores proportionately is in the South East with 12 in the pipeline, four of them in Greater London.

* *1984 List of UK Hypermarkets and Superstores:* URPI, 26 Queen Victoria Street, Reading RG1 1TG (phone 0734 588181); £23.70.

HOW STORES COMPARE

End 1983	Stores Open	Sales space (sqm)
Asda	71	270,900
Tesco	54	209,700
Co-op	48	173,600
Fine Fare	35	136,400
Woolco	12	70,200
Dee (Key Markets, Carrefour	11	50,300
Morrison	13	39,100
Savacentre	5	33,200
Sainsbury	9	25,500
Presto	8	22,400
Others	13	42,300
TOTAL	279	1,073,600

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Goodricke doubles its profits

Walter Duncan Goodricke, the investment holding company with interests in warehousing, tea marketing, banking and property, more than doubled its profits last year. Yesterday, it reported profits for 1983 up from £546,000 to £1.3m This was rather better than the company had hoped for at the halfway stage when it doubted if the first half growth could be maintained for the rest of the year.

The dividend has been maintained at 12p. Earnings per share have increased from 28.15p to 58.8p.

The company has been expanding its banking services through its Duncan Lawrie subsidiary and which are now making a bigger contribution to profits.

The profits after tax and extraordinary items has increased from £493,000 to £553,000. Building maintenance will benefit from a £200,000 transfer to reserves. The shares were unchanged at 770p.

● TURNSTALL TELECOM (USM quote): Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £5.47m (£3.14m). Pretax profit £1.29m (£578,000). Interim dividend 0.61p (nil last time).

● MOCRO FOCUS GROUP has acquired 40,000 Micro Foucs shares. Softwright is a software company which has developed and markets a product called Sourcewriter that enables COBOL programmers to create application programs more quickly. Sourcewriter was previously sold by Micro Focus on a royalty basis.

● BUCKLEY'S BREWERY: Year to March 31, 1984. Total dividend 2.45p (same). Turnover £11.56m (£10.86m). Pretax profit £850,000 (£870,000).

● CRONITE GROUP: Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £7.09m (£4.65m). Pretax profit £45,000 (£586,000 loss). No dividend (same).

● JAMES NEILL HOLDINGS: Mr J. Hugh Neill, chairman, told the annual meeting that the board expects the 1984 results will show still further improvement.

● E. UPTON & SONS: Board proposes to issue at par £503,696 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock, 1990, on the basis of £2 of stock for every seven ordinary or "A" ordinary shares held. Issue has been underwritten and bulk of Upton family entitlement will be placed at par with institutional sub-underwriters.

● DELYN PACKAGING: Year to Jan 29, 1984. Turnover £3.87m (£3.63m). Pretax profit £319,000 (£250,000). Total dividend 2.5p (1.5p).

In brief

● ROBERT MOSS: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover up from £6.77m to £13.12m. Pretax profits more than doubled from £715,000 to £1.59m. Dividend: 2.5p (2p).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9¼%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¼%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%, £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

OTTOMAN BANK

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of £4.50 per Share, voted at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 23rd May, 1984, will be PAYABLE on and after 13th June, 1984, in London at 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. The Coupon to be presented is No. 111. The holders of Founders' Shares will receive an amount of £514.40 per whole share payable on the same date and at the same place, against presentation of Coupon No. 54. Coupons must be listed on forms, which can be obtained on application, and left five clear days for examination before payment.



RUGBY UNION

Late penalty by Hare brings England hard earned win

From David Hands
Rugby Correspondent
Cape Town

SA Rugby Federation......21
England XV.......................23

England's forwards have saved their country many times before and they did so gain in the heat of the Danie Craven Stadium at Stellenbosch yesterday. They took a match which, frankly, they should have lost, by the scruff of the neck and turned a 21-10 deficit into victory over the South African Rugby Federation's invitation side by two tries and five penalty goals to two goals and three penalties.

It was nearly a great day in the history of Coloured rugby in South Africa, even though much of it belonged to Burger, the Western Province lock and one of four white guests playing for the Proteas. He dominated the lineout in the assisted manner to which England must become accustomed.

Behind the pack, Tobias was the master tactician. He scored all but four of his side's points and if his country's selections do not consider him for the internationals, surprise will not be confined to the England party. "He is not Coloured, he is pure gold," Richard Greenwood, England's coach, said.

If England had individual heroes among their hard-working forwards, they were the back row, where Butcher's enthusiasm, allied to the speed and ferocious tackling of Winterbottom and the sheer common sense of Teague, helped turn a losing game. One should perhaps include Preedy, who performed his basic chores and still had the energy to support the backs in attack.

The setting may have been beautiful but there was little artistic in England's play. They showed little penetration among the backs, and any development there was hindered when Dodge went off late in the first half with a sprained ankle, which makes him doubtful for Saturday's game against Western Province.

The Proteas contributed towards their own defeat by conceding the string of penalties which allowed Hare to kick his side into the game.

The full back missed three penalties and a conversion in the first half but earned his corn after the interval, assisted by the left-hand upright off which he glanced the winning goal with two minutes of proper time left.

England began in haste, before the component parts of their game had come together. The Proteas were 15-10 to the good at half-time. Tobias kicked three penalties and converted a try scored by Cupido after Shields had chipped over an England backline advancing in flat formation.

Hare's two penalties were followed by a try by Teague after England had pushed the opposition off their own scrum ball. The Proteas lead was extended when Youngs missed Hare completely behind a defensive lineout and, from the scrum, Tobias handed off Davies and melted through the centre for a try which he converted.

Then England's back row came into their own. Two penalties by Hare put them one score away, though a side with international pretensions should have made more of an ocean of pressure well before Swift was finally worked over on the blind side. Hare missed the difficult conversion but the driving play of the back row established the position from which the winning goal came.



Hare: earned his corn

SCORERS: Proteas – Tries: Tobias, Cupido. Conversions: Tobias (2). Penalties: Tobias (3). England – Tries: Teague, Swift. Penalties: Hare (5).
SARF: J Julius; A Williams, W Cupido, H Shields, B de Wet; E Tobias, R Croy; A Johnson, (rep P Zaaiman), C Mitchell, P Carstens, A Alexander, M Reitz, S Burger, D Coetzee, J Williams (captain).
England XV: W Hare (Leicester); A Swift (Swansea), S Burnhill (Loughborough University), P Dodge (Leicester), (rep J Palmer, Bath), M Bailey (Wasps); H Davies (Wasps), N Youngs (Leicester), M Preddy (Gloucester), S Brain (Coventry), P Blakeway (Gloucester), M Teague (Gloucester), J Scott (Cardiff, captain), D Cusani (Orrell), P Winterbottom (Headingley), C Butcher (Harlequins).
Referee: N Carstens (Defence).

GOLF

Miss Grice set fair as sun comes out to play

By John Hennessy

The weather abated at Hunstanton yesterday but in fair wind as in foul Penny Grice, the English Girls' champion, prospered during the second round of the English Women's championship, sponsored by Chambourcy. With a second round of 71, four under par, and a total of 146 she won the stroke-play stage by a street.

Janet Melville, a former British stroke-play champion also produced a 71 in spite of a five at the last but a first round of 83 still left her eight strokes behind the leader. The four remaining English members of the Curtis Cup team, after Miss Grice, qualified comfortably for today's match-play stage, Beverley New on 156 (75 yesterday), Claire Waite on 157 (75), Laura Davies on 160 (79) and Jill Thornhill on 161 (77).

It took Miss Grice, at 19 three times a Yorkshire champion, a few holes to acclimatise herself to the changed conditions, from half a gale to half a zephyr, and a four iron to the third when she needed something bigger cost her a stroke. Thereafter she could hardly do any wrong.

Six birdies adorned her round and her only other indiscretion was a four at the short 16th where an errant tee shot left her with too difficult a chip. It was a fine round of golf, produced under the pressure of criticism, mostly in Scotland, of her selection for the Curtis Cup match against the United States at Muirfield in two weeks time.

Miss Melville, now well advanced in her legal studies, knows no such anxiety an she went her untroubled way until the last hole, where she was short in two and took five, something of an anti-climax after a spectacular eagle at the previous hole.

LEADING SCORES: 146: P Grice (Tankersley Park) 75, 71. 154: J Melville (Royal Birkdale) 83, 71. 156: B New (Lansdown) 81, 75; C Hall (Waterhope) 80, 76; C Caldwell (Sunningdale) 77, 79; S Moorcraft (Thorndon Park) 78, 78. 157: C Waite (Swindon) 82, 75. 159: D Christison (Whittington Barracks) 86, 73; A Saunders (Stoneham) 81, 78. 160: L Davies (West Byfleet) 81, 79; P Johnson (Pyle and Kenfig) 82, 78; L Percival (Sandiway) 84, 76. 161: J Thornhill (Walton Heath) 84, 77; A Uzielli (Berkshire) 82, 79; C Swallow (Howley Hall) 81, 80; L Fletcher (Lakeside) 83, 78; J Dickins (Tankersley Park) 83, 78.

MATCH-PLAY DRAW: P Grice v J Pool; C Swallow v A Uzielli; A Saunders v L Bayman; L Elliott v D Christison; S Moorcraft v C Scott; N Holloway v L Davies; J Thornhill v S White; R Walters v C Hall; B New v S Cohen; C Griffiths v L Fletcher; P Johnson v J Hill; M Elswood v C Caldwell; C Waite v T Hammond; J Brown v L Percival; J Dickens v M Scollan; S Duhig v J Melville.

Master class

Severiano Ballesteros and Ben Crenshaw, the US Masters champions in 1983 and 1984 respectively, will compete in the fourth Johnnie Walker Trophy in Madrid on October 25-28. Ballesteros and Crenshaw, who will be seeking to relieve Bernhard Langer of the title.

IN BRIEF

Moser is still in the lead

Foggia (AP) – Francesco Moser, the Italian veteran, yesterday won the sixth stage of the Tour of Italy and kept the overall leadership.

RESULTS (Italian s unless otherwise noted): 1, F Moser; 2, G Glaus, Switz; 3, P Bincoletto; 4, G Pavanello; 5, L Fignon, Fr; 6, M Argentin; 7, A da Silva, Port, all same time as Moser.

SWIMMING: East German swimmers broke world records yesterday in the men's 400-metre medley and women's 200 metre-freestyle at the national championships in Magdeburg.

Jens-Peter Berndt recorded 4 min 13.61 sec in the mnedley to beat the record by 17/100ths of a second set by Ricardo Prado, of Brazil, in 1982. Kristin Otto broke the four year-old freestyle record held by Cynthia Woodhead, of the United States, by more than a half second.

BOXING

World bout to be held in private

Maracibo, (Reuter) – Panama's Eusebio Pedroza will defend his World Boxing Association (WBA) featherweight title against Angel Levy Mayor, of Venezuela,, behind closed doors here on Sunday because the bout clashes with nation-wide municipal elections.

Public spectacles are banned during polling hours wo the contest will be staged in private.

The date could not be changed because of commitments to United States television which plans live coverage. The bout cannot be shown live on Venezuelan television for fear of distracting the attention of the electorate, a spoleman for the Supreme Electoral Concil said. However, live radio commentary will be permitted.

REAL TENNIS

England lead, Rest follow

By William Stephens

England led the Rest of the World at the close of the first day's play at Queen's Club yesterday by two rubbers to one. Kevin Sheldon, the fifth string and professional at Leamington, defeated Bob Cowper, the former Australian Test cricketer, whose 307 against England at Melbourne in 1966 is the only triple hundred made in a Test match in Australia.

Cowper, now a successful businessman based in Monaco, arrived only the day before and found form in the third set when he fought tenaciously. Sheldon was too steady and won by 6-2, 6-2, 6-5.

Alan Lovell and Norwood Cripps, the British open doubles champions, beat Colin Lumley and Paul Tabley, two professionals from Melbourne, by 6-3, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1. The Australians had opportunities but made crucial unforced errors.

The Rest of the World recovered when Wayne Davies and Lachlan Deuchar defeated Chris Ronaldson and Barry Toates by 6-5, 6-4, 6-3

CRICKET: DREAM ENDING IN PROSPECT AT CHELMSFORD IF THE PITCH STAYS AWAKE



Cutting a dash: Randall on his way to his half century

Hadlee the magnificent number seven makes a bold stand

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Chelmsford: Essex, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 243 runs behind Nottinghamshire.

A slow outfield, a somewhat unaccommodating pitch and the loss of the last two overs to bad light, reduced the output yesterday Nottinghamshire, after being put in, were bowled out for 264, to which Essex in 15 overs, replied with 21 for the loss of Gladwin. It could become a good match of its kind, if there is time – or unless, as sometime happens here, the pitch goes to sleep.

At one time Essex looked likely to work their way through Nottinghamshire's innings for something well under 200. Their fast bowlers, with Foster the most successful of them, always took some playing. But Hadlee, as dangerous a No 7 as there in the game, changed the course of things with 71 not out, and innings that was a formidable blend of defence and attack.

Foster bowled pretty well. He is no bad fielder either. The comparison one is always wanting to make is with Brian Statham, but it never quite comes off. This is mainly because Statham was so extraordinarily supple. However, when Statham, at the age of 20 first played for England, in Australia in 1950-51, he was no more advanced than foster is now. Foster has Statham's ready smile too. Yesterday, after Lever had taken the first wicket – Robinson's to a low catch at first slip – Foster collected the next three.

He had Broad well caught at short leg – a reflex effort by Hardie – and Rice caught at long leg, hooking. Half an hour into the afternoon he produced a beauty which bowled Randall. Early on, when the ball and the pitch were new, all the bowlers found some movement, none more than Pringle. The other good news about Pringle is that he was not no-balled once. The bad news about him is that his boots looked as though they had been digging the garden the day before.

Before embarking on a skillful partership of 70 for the third wicket, after Nottinghamshire had been five for two, Randall and Rice must both have been perilously close to leg before, Randall to Foster and Rice to Lever. Both umpires had one of their not-out days. Rice was playing so well, after some early uncertainty, that his departure was a surprise. So, eventually, was Randall's. When Hassam was caught in the covers, off a ball which stopped Nottinghamshire were 135 for five.

Birch pushed stolidly forward for two hours 10 minutes, bat and pad securely together. When Lever bowled him a rare half volley he fairly belted it back over his head. He then got dreadfully stuck before edging the accurate Turner to second slip. Hadlee, meanwhile, was getting his eye in. Only against Acfield was he not looking to drive, with that full and free swing of his.

For the seventh wicket Hadlee added 84 in 80 minutes with French, which was good going in the conditions. When French was out, well caught wide on the off side by his opposite number, the innings subsided, leaving Essex with an awkward little bridge to cross.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

B C Broad c Hardie b Foster	4
R T Robinson c Pringle b Lever	0
D W Randall b Foster	56
*C E B Rice c Lever b Foster	31
J D Birch c McEwan b Turner	39
B Hassan c Fletcher b Turner	5
R J Hadlee not out	71
†B N French c East b Pringle	39
E E Hemmings l-b-w b Pringle	1
K Saxelby l-b-w b Foster	0
K E Cooper c Gladwin b Pringle	4
Extras (b 8, n-b 2)	10
Total (96.2 overs)	264

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–5, 3–75, 4–106, 5–135, 6–160, 7–244, 8–254, 9–257, 10–264.

BOWLING: Lever 21–4–69–1; Foster 27–5–86–4; Pringle 17.2–3–56–3; Turner 20–10–27–2; Acfield 11–4–16–0.

ESSEX

G A Gooch not out	13
C Gladwin c French b Rice	1
†D E East not out	6
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt, 15 overs)	21

*K W R Fletcher, K S McEwan, B R Hardie, D R Pringle, S Turner, N A Foster, J K Lever and D L Acfield to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2.

Bonus points (to date): Essex 4, Nottinghamshire 3.

Umpires: R Julien and R Palmer.

Abrahams turns tables on Willis

By Marcus Williams

NUNEATON: Lancashire have scored 369 for five against Warwickshire.

John Abrahams, Lancashire's acting captain, held centre stage for most of yesterday at the Griff and Coton ground after Bob Willis had won the toss and chosen to bowl on the pitch still damp after heavy rain the previous day. He was rewarded with four wickets before lunch but, as the turf dried in the sun, Abrahams made the highest score of his career to reclaim the initiative for his side.

Batting was not easy in the morning with the slowness of the pitch and occasional sharp lift, but the left-handed Abrahams looked confident from the start of his innings, cutting strongly and turning the ball pleasantly off his legs. He had made 44 out of 103 at lunch and reached 100 out of 193 shortly before tea with his 15th four, finding a staunch partner in the veteran Simmons, who helped him to add more than 200 for the sixth wicket.

Lancashire have happy memories of their only previous visit to this tidy club ground which, incidentally, is not named after a pair of mythological figures built after two local villages. It was here in 1969 that they secured the first John Player League championship and if the atmosphere yesterday was less frenetic, the occasion was graced in the morning by a visit from the mayor, who saw Warwickshire's most productive period of the day.

Fowler fell in the tenth over, caught at widish mid-on, and Varey, the Cambridge Blue, was bowled in the 15th. Willis, who will now, I suppose, be referred to as the former England captain, urged his troops around the field to keep up the over-rate and Ferreira, the pick of an indifferent attack, accounted for Hughes and Fairbrother in successive overs.

O'Shaughnessy, having retired hurt from a blow on the finger by Old, returned to share a stand of 66 with Abrahams, and then Simmons weighed in. An afternoon spell of six consecutive maidens by Gifford was long forgotten in the evening as runs flowed, particularly from the new ball, at more than four an over. A hook off Small into the neighbouring gardens brought up Simmon's fifty and the 150 partnership.

LANCASHIRE

G Fowler c Willis b Old	6
D W Varey b Small	19
S J O'Shaughnessy c Smith b Gifford	28
D P Hughes c Humpage b Ferreira	9
*J Abrahams not out	201
N H Fairbrother b Ferreira	0
J Simmons not out	72
Extras (b 4, l-b 9, w 5, n-b 16)	34
Total (5 wkts)	369

S T Jefferies, S M N Zaidi, †C Maynard and P J W Allott to bat.

Score at 100 overs: 273 for 5

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–21, 2–32, 3–77, 4–79, 5–145.

WARWICKSHIRE: K D Smith, T A Lloyd, A I Kallicharran, D L Amiss, †G W Humpage, Asif Din, A M Ferreira, C M Old, G C Small, N Gifford and *R G D Willis

Bonus points (to date): Warwickshire 2, Lancashire 3

Umpires: D O Oslear and A G T Whitehead

On his way back

Mark Benson, the Kent batsman, who has missed the opening weeks of the season after a knee operation, hopes to make his return in a second team game next week.

Harper whets the appetite with cunning off-spin

By Alan Gibson

TAUNTON: The west Indies, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 15 runs behind Somerset.

It was a grey morning at Taunton; though it yielded to a sunny, if windy afternoon. There was a substantial crowd for a Wednesday. I am glad to say that Somerset played after their full side, apart from Botham, who had quite legitimately withdrawn because of a strained calf muscle acquired against Leicestershire.

So Marks was the Somerset captain, and decided to bat when he won the toss. This was a brave decision, because there has been a good deal of rain about down here in the last few days, and the pitch might be expected to give some early help to the fast bowlers, as indeed it did. Marshall's opening spell was testing, and at 14 he had Roebuck caught at square leg. Wyatt and Popplewell, however, made a stand which was graduating from the stubborn to the confident, when Popplewell was caught at short leg off Harper.

Harper's bowling was the most interesting thing of the day, I thought. I had not seen him bowl a prolonged spell before. He is a fastish off-spinner, with the height to bounce the ball and the cunning to vary his pace. He finished with five for 32, mostly good wickets, in less than 20 overs. It would be a great thing for the West Indies, and indeed for cricket as a whole, if they were to have a spinner in their Test side, and they do have the chance, even if they stick to their four fast bowlers, because they have a wicketkeeper who can bat (though yesterday Payne kept wicket, although Dujon was playing).

Crowe was leg before to Gomes from the last ball before lunch, 62 for three, and after that wickets fell quickly, mostly to Harper. Wyatt had stuck to it for two and a quarter hours before he was bowled. Marks and Rose went quickly. There was not much left, Davis had to retire hurt, and went to hospital for an x-ray and three stiches. The innings was over for a rather doleful 116.

By now any traces of damp in the pitch had gone, the clouds above the Quantocks were lifting, and Haynes and Richardson set off for the West Indies in fine style. Fifty-eight was up at nearly three to the over when Haynes, playing as if perhaps he thought it was time someone else had a go, was leg-before. Somerset maintained a respectable attack, led by Marks and Dredge, and some smart fielding, but by the end West Indies were in what should be a strong enough position. It will need a remarkable innings by someone (Crowe, perhaps, Rose, Roebuck?) to put them back in the match.



Harper in action at Taunton yesterday

SOMERSET

J G Wyatt b Harper	45
P M Roebuck c Small b Marshall	7
N F M Popplewell c Haynes b Harper	5
M D Crowe l-b-w b Gomes	1
B C Rose c Payne b Harper	9
*V J Marks b Walsh	3
J W Lloyds c Dujon b Marshall	13
†T Gard c and b Harper	3
M R Davis retired hurt	0
G H Dredge not out	7
P H L Wilson b Harper	0
Extras (b 6, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 11)	23
Total	116

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–14, 2–47, 3–62, 4–72, 5–81, 6–86, 7–104, 8–110, 9–116, 10–116.

BOWLING: Marshall 11-4-13-2; Small 13-7-9-0; Walsh 15-3-37-1; Harper 19.3-9-32-5, Gomes 3-2-2-1.

WEST INDIANS

D L Haynes c Gard b Crowe	20
R B Richardson c and b Marks	50
H A Gomes not out	20
A L Logie b Marks	0
R A Harper not out	9
Extras (w 1, nb 1)	2
Total (3 wkts)	101

*C H Lloyd, P J Dujon, †T R O Payne, M D Marshall, M A Small and C A Walsh to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–58, 2–86, 3–86.

Umpires: D J Constant and D R Shepherd.

Hampshire collapse gives Sussex hope

By Richard Streeton

HOVE: Hampshire, with three first innings wickets in hand, lead Sussex by 140 runs.

Sussex, who collapsed and were all out 10 minutes after lunch, hit back strongly near the end of the day full of incident. They looked in dire straits when Terry and Jesty settled into a productive third wicket stand. Hampshire, though, then lost five wickets in the final 35 minutes.

Jesty drove strongly past cover and played strokes well off his legs, as he and Terry added 155 in 38 overs. Jesty hit 17 fours in his 96, before he failed to beat a throw from cover by Reeve. In the same over, Terry, on the back foot, was leg-before to Greig. Then le Roux, approaching his fastest pace, bowled Pocock, and went on to have Maru and Parks caught behind in the same over.

Throughout an eventful morning, the three Hampshire bowlers maintained the required line and length on a pitch of variable bounce, but it must also be said that Sussex seldom batted with any conviction. It has always been a mixed blessing, of course, to win the toss here, and Barclay agonized about whether to put Hampshire in.

There was no sea fret, but the pitch had gatnered some life under its covering during Tuesday's heavy rain, and the seam bowlers were always encouraged. Tremlett, in particular, utilizing his height and late movement, ripped out the heart of the innings with the wickets of Barclay, Parker and Colin and Alan Wells.

Andrew, continuing his promising first week in the first team, took four wickets as well. His first spell brought him the wicket of Mendis, who was caught at cover as he tried to work the ball to the leg side. Then Andrew claimd Green and Greig in the first over of each of his later spells, and he also ended some spirited eleventh hour hitting by Reeve.

Otherwise Greig, with some forceful strokes, was alone in staying long. Reifer, left arm and the quickest of the Hampshire trio, dismissed Gould and le Roux with successive balls, which left Hampshire on 69 for eight.

Green, in his first championship game this year, fell to a poor stroke, swatting a long hop to cover. Maru's three catches were bat-and-pad ones at forward short leg. The sussex total might have been lower, if chances offered by Colin Wells, when one, and Greig (23), off Andrew and Tremlett, had been accepted.

Le Roux and Reeve never looked as effective as the Hampshire attack, and Terry and Smith began with a stand of 60 in 21 overs. Then Greig, in consecutive overs, had Smith leg-before as he played back, and bowled Nicholas as the batsman tried to drive. Terry's progress was calm and assured; Jesty was aggressive from the start.

SUSSEX

G D Mendis c Cowley b Andrew	7
A M Green c Smith b Andrew	14
*J R T Barclay c Maru b Tremlett	7
P W G Parker c Maru b Tremlett	5
C M Wells c Maru b Tremlett	6
A P Wells c Parks b Tremlett	1
I A Greig c Parks b Andrew	34
†I J Gould c Parks b Reifer	2
G S le Roux l-b-w b Reifer	0
D A Reeve c Parks b Andrew	27
C E Waller not out	0
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 1)	6
Total 41.2 overs	109

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–29, 3–35, 4–35, 5–37, 6–66, 7–69, 8–69, 9–93, 10–109.

BOWLING: Reifer 17-3-47-2; Andrew 11.2-3-30-4; Tremlett 13-4-26-4.

HAMPSHIRE

V P Terry l-b-w b Greig	75
C L Smith l-b-w b Greig	37
M C J Nicholas b Greig	0
T E Jesty run out	96
R J Maru c Gould b le Roux	9
*N E J Pocock b le Roux	1
N G Cowley not out	21
†R J Parks c Gould b le Roux	0
T M Tremlett not out	0
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 6)	10
Total (7 wkts)	249

E L Reifer and S J W Andrew to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–60, 2–62, 3–217, 4–218, 5–225, 6–247, 7–247.

Bonus points (To date): Sussex 3, Hampshire 6

Umpires: C Cook and P B Wright

Gower back with a century

WORCESTER: Worcestershire with all first innings wickets in hand are 193 behind Leicestershire.

David Gower proved that his month-long lay off through illness has done little to impair his form or his fitness with a century for Leicestershire.

It was the left hander's first championship innings since a severe bout of blood poisoning put him in hospital, he is to captain England in the three one-day internationals against the West Indies.

Gower batted for 242 minutes, hit ten boundaries, and was the mainstay of an otherwise unconvincing Leicestershire performance that saw them dismissed for 222 in 106.2 overs, of which their captain, Gower, contributed 103.

"It was just the tonic I needed," he said afterwards. "I was hoping for a longish innings, but a century was a real bonus. There was a bit of initial tension, but once I got over that I felt good and quite relaxed.

"I tried to pace myself, especially when it came to running singles.

Worcestershire made a confident reply and in 30 minutes before the close had reached 29 without loss.

LEICESTERSHIRE

I P Butcher b Inchmore	23
J C Balderstone l-b-w b Pridgeon	3
*D I Gower b d'Oliveira	103
P Willey b Illingworth	18
N E Briers c Weston b Patel	0
J J Whitaker b Patel	1
†M A Garnham c sub b Illingworth	10
G J Parsons not out	31
N G B Cook b Patel	1
J P Agnew b Pridgeon	11
L B Taylor b Pridgeon	12
Extras (b1, l-b 5, w 1, n-b2)	
Total	222

(Score at 100 overs: 203 for 8)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–7, 2–38, 3–86, 4–87 5–105, 6–134, 7–173, 8–174, 9–208, 10–222

BOWLING: Pridgeon 16.2-7-31; Warner 15-3-38-0; Inchmore 10-4-27-1; Patel 38-18-58-3 Illingworth 15-4-34-2; d'Oliveira 12-3-15-1.

WORCESTERSHIRE

M S A McEvoy not out	22
M J Weston not out	5
Extras (n-b 2)	2
Total (no wkt, 8 overs)	29

T S Curtis, D N Patel, *P A Neale, D B d'Oliveira, †D J Humphries, R K Illingworth, J D Inchmore, A P Pridgeon and A E Warner to bat.

Bonus points: (to date): Worcestershire 3 Leicestershire 2.

Umpires: H D Bird and M J Kitchen.

Complete set of Wisdens finds buyer at £8,200

By a Special Correspondent

Wisden, the cricketers' almanack, made a record of its own yesterday at a Phillips auction of cricket and other sporting memorabilia in London. A full run of Wisden's from 1864 to 1983 was sold for the highest price ever, £8,200, beating the record (also at Phillips) by £400. The buyer was a London dealer.

Marcus Halliwell, sporting specialist at Phillips, said: "The price is all the more remarkable in that the set was far from mint. It had been well used over the years by a family of cricket enthusiasts."

Middlesex sunk by Griffiths

Middlesex were dismissed for 139 by Northamptonshire at Lord's yesterday in a match delayed by the previous day's rain which had seeped under the covers. Northamptonshire were 16 for one in reply at close of play.

Griffiths, the Northamptonshire fast bowler, playing his first championship game of the season after hamstring trouble, took three wickets for four in his first six overs, and finished with five for 52.

Butcher made 25 out of 35 for Middlesex in confident mood when he edged a rising delivery from Walker into Sharp's gloves.

Glamorgan were punished for failing to make the most of their few chances against Gloucestershire, who reached 286 for four yesterday. The Welsh county toiled in the sun after Selvey sent Gloucestershire in to bat and Romaines eventually reached 141 after being dropped on 58.

Romaines shared in a third wicket partnership of 141 with Bainbridge, who was twice dropped but was unbeaten on 67 at the close.

Athey fell five short of his half century when he was caught by Ontong off spin bowler Steele.

Glamorgan v Gloucs

AT CARDIFF

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A W Stovold c and b Davis	3
P W Romaines c Younis b Price	141
C W J Athey c Ontong b Steele	45
Zaheer Abbas l-b-w b Davis	10
P Bainbridge not out	67
A J Wright not out	2
Extras (l-b 9, w 1, n-b 8)	18
Total (4 wkts)	286

*D A Graveney, J N Shepherd, †R C Russell, C Dale and G E Sainsbury to bat.

Score at 100 overs: 263 for 3.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–4, 2–107, 3–141, 4–282.

GLAMORGAN: J A Hopkins, A L Jones, R C Ontong, Younis Ahmed, S P Henderson, J F Steele, M R Price, †T Davies, W W Davis, S R Barwick and *M W W Selvey.

Bonus points: (to date): Glamorgan 1, Gloucestershire 3.

Umpires: D G L Evans and K E Palmer.

Middlesex v Northants

AT LORDS

MIDDLESEX

G D Barlow b Griffiths	13
W N Slack b Griffiths	1
*M W Gatting l-b-w b Griffiths	1
K P Tomlins c Steel b Griffiths	47
R O Butcher c Sharp b Walker	25
J E Emburey b Hanley	17
P H Edmonds l-b-w b Griffiths	3
†P R Downton b Walker	21
S P Hughes c Bailey b Walker	3
N G Cowans c Bailey b Walker	0
W W Cowans not out	0
Extras (l-b3, n-b5)	8
Total (55.3 overs)	139

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–5, 2–12, 3–17, 4–52, 5–81, 6–87, 7–132, 8–138, 9–138, 10–139.

BOWLING: Hanley 19-8-29-1; Griffiths 23-8-52-5; Walker 13.3-3-50-4.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

W Larkins not out	9
M J Bamber c Downton b Daniel	3
R G Williams not out	2
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 1)	2
Total (1 wkt, 13 overs)	16

A J Lamb, R J Bailey, D J Wild, D S Steele, *G Sharp, R W Hanley, A Walker and B J Griffiths to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11.

Bonus points (to date): Middlesex 0, Northamptonshire 4.

Umpires: J H Harris and R A White.

Richards century is a sweeping success

By Peter Ball

CHESTERFILED: Derbyshire, with nine first wickets in hand, are 246 runs behind Surrey.

Surrey have not had a happy start to the championship, and yesterday morning they lost the toss and were asked to bat on a rain affected wicket, they would have had every justification to feel that the fates were still against them.

Instead, it proved the precursor to one of their better days this season, thanks largely to a fine century by Jack Richards, their wicketkeeper.

Richards hit one six and 10 fours, predominantly sweeps, in his second first class century, which took only 139 minutes as he punished some variable Derbyshire bowling in stands of 50 with Thomas and 93 for the 10th wicket with Pocock, that irrepressible No 11.

That alone was condemnation enough of Derbyshire's bowling. There had been more earlier as they failed to exploit the favourable conditions.

After Tuesday's storms and yesterday's warm sun, the wicket at the start was the type to make Underwood's eyes glisten with nostalgia for the days when wickets were not covered. There was enough turn and bite, however to discomfort the batsmen and when a beauiful faster ball removed Knight to leave Surrey at 30 for three, a rout looked likely.

The recovery was begun by Butcher and Lynch, in a manner not usually associated with such circumstances. Lynch had announced his arrival by immediately hitting the day's first boundary, and Butcher soon followed his lead.

Butcher, however, was bowled trying to drive Miller, who had just switched ends to try to change his luck. Then, on his return to the pavilion end, Lynch's admirable innings ended to a catch on the midwicket boundary.

At 126 for five, Surrey already had as many runs as they could justifiably have expected in total when the day began, and four batting points still looked an unlikely objective. The entry of Richards was the sign, however, that Derby's slackening grip was to be loosened utterly. They could have few recriminations. They dropped the wicketkeeper at 22 and 55, but there was little ill-fortune for the bowlers as they fed his prolific sweep with a constant diet of half volleys on or around leg stump.



Richards: saved a rout

Pocock proved a more than adequate foil, unveiling some crashing off drives of his own, and Richards's evident annoyance when he misjudjed a pull, to give Malcolm his first wicket in first-class cricket, said much about the ease of their progress.

SURREY

G S Clinton c Fowler b Miller	11
D P Pauline b Finney	1
R D V Knight l-b-w b Miller	12
*A R Butcher b Miller	40
M A Lynch c Newman b Miller	45
A Needham c Roberts b Fowler	15
†C J Richards c Barnett b Malcolm	109
D J Thomas c Taylor b Finney	19
M A Feltham b Finney	1
S T Clarke c Fowler b Miller	11
P I Pocock not out	29
Extras (b1, l-b8, w2, n-b2)	13
Total (92.2 overs)	306

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–5, 2–16, 3–30, 4–105, 5–126, 6–148, 7–198, 8–200, 9–213, 10–306.

BOWLING: Finney 10-0-31-3; Newman 14-1-36-0; Miller 39-10-117-5; Malcolm 8.2-0-25-1; Fowler 20-4-80-1; Roberts 3-1-3-0.

DERBYSHIRE

*K J Barnett not out	33
I S Anderson c Knight b Clarke	16
A Hill not out	9
Extras (w 1, n-b 1)	2
Total (1 wkt, 21 overs	60

J H Hampshire, G Miller, W P Fowler, R J Finney, B Roberts, P G Newman, †R W Taylor and D E Malcolm to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–37.

Bonus points: (to date): Derbyshire 4, Surrey 4.

Umpires: W E Alley and J Birkenshaw.

Today's cricket fixtures

TOUR MATCH
TAUNTON: Somerset v West Indies (11.30-6.30)

County Championship (11.0)
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Surrey
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Nottinghamshire
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Gloucestershire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Northamptonshire
HOVE: Sussex v Hampshire
NUNEATON: Warwickshire v Lancashire
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Leicestershire

Second XI championship:
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Kent
SOUTHGATE: Middlesex v Sussex
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Leicestershire

BRISTOL: Somerset v Hampshire
THE OVAL: Surrey v Essex
HARROGATE: Yorkshire v Warwickshire.

Weather for bowlers

Schools cricket by George Chesterton

The early summer sunshine having given way to less favourable cricket conditions bowlers have tended to be on top in most school matches. In midweek **Bradfield** made the best of dismal conditions in their win over St Edward's. Their opening bowlers, A. J. Straker and A. J. Goodsir, bowled unchanged taking five wickets apiece to bowl St Edward's out for 62. St Edward's generously fielded in drizzle and Bradfield won by nine wickets. Although batting rather better, St Edward's lost to Harrow by 86 runs later in the week.

Marlborough improved on their midweek draw with Winchester by bowling Clifton out for 161 to win by 34 runs. **Wellington** made one of the highest scores of the week, declaring on 256 for four of which G. Reynolds made 107. Charterhouse were nowhere near the target but held out with nine wickets down.

Malvern totalled 233 against Cheltenham, having at one stage been 114 for eight, S. M. Harris making a somewhat unexpected 50. Cheltenham had time enough but no batsmen truly settled down and the match petered out to a draw with their score 152 for five.

Another collapse came when **Highgate**, batting against Westminster, went from 95 for one to 113 all out. The bowlers continued to be on top and although Westminster held on to draw they were 35 for nine, A. Margai taking five for 17.

I. Martin, the **Lancing** captain, in scoring 75 against **Christ's Hospital**, made a declaration of 244 for four. N. Davis used the new ball to such good effect, taking seven for 34 that Christ's Hospital were all out for 99.

Felsted declared at 209 for five and Uppingham won the match by six wickets, A. Lewin making 125 not out.

FOOTBALL: A YOUNG MAN IS CALLED UP FROM THE JUNIORS TO GO TO THE AID OF THE SENIOR ENGLAND PARTY

Olympic fire in the desert

Riyadh, (Reuter) – Saudi Arabia, where 10 years ago there was scarcely a grass pitch top play on, is the dark horse of Arab football. And it dreams of surprising the world this summer. In Singapore last month the Saudis battled through a nine-goal thriller against South Korea, the favourites, and won 5-4 to qualify for the Olympic Games.

Earlier, in the Asia-Oceania qualifying tournament, the Saudis had knocked out Asian champions Kuwait, the Asian champions, and football giants among the oil shaikhdoms of the Gulf, with an impressive 4-1 victory.

King Fahd telephoned his congratulations to the team and there were unprecedented scenes of jubilation in the capital of Riyadh.

Young men in flowing robes, head-dresses askew, raced their expensive cars through the streets, waving the nation's green flag which bears a white sword and the creed: "There is no God but God – Mohammed is the messenger of God."

Prince Salman bin Abdul-Aziz, Governor of Riyadh, led an airport reception for the team when they returned, presenting the players with bouquets. Another prince gave the team coach a car, and Saudi Arabian Airlines found each squad member a first-class return ticket for any destination in the world.

Singapore newspapers named Majed Abdullah, who scored six goals, "the desert Pele". Others to watch in the Saudi squad include Mehaisen al Dosari who scored five goals in beating South Korea.

"Our boys did the impossible", said Khalil Zayani, the coach, from Dammam in the east of Saudi Arabia. The Saudis showed surprising grit in fighting back from being 2-0 down after 20 minutes.

Zayani is a national hero. He took over only in March after the Saudis fared badly in a Gulf Cup tournament in the Sultanate of Oman and sacked Mario Zagalo, their Brazilian coach.

Zagalo may have laid foundations for the Singapore success, by Zayani, with the advantages of being Saudi and speaking Arabic, brought the fire – and now has the challenge of keeping it burning until the Olympic Games.

Only in 1976 did Saudi Arabia seriously decide to play football. The favoured pastime were those of the desert: falconry and camel racing and, in the place which gave the world the Arabian blood line, horse racing.

The royal family also needed to win the acquiescence of conservative Ulema (Moslem clergymen) for yet another alien innovation. Some Ulema doubted if it was proper to play in shorts.

Watson's coming of age

Dave Watson, the Norwich City centre half, could win his first senior cap against Scotland on Saturday – two days after playing for England's under-21 side. Bobby Robson, the England manager, yesterday added the 22-year-old defender to his squad as cover for the match at Hampden Park.

England have lost three centre-halves with injuries: Southampton's Mark Wright (ankle), West Ham United's Alvin Martin (ankle) and Ipswich Town's Terry Butcher (groin). Their only other recognized centre-backs are Queen's Park Rangers's Terry Fenwick, who has had only 15 minutes of international experience, and Tottenham Hotspurs's Graham Roberts, who played in last night's UEFA Cup Final against Anderlecht.

Another Tottenham player, Gary Stevens, might be called up if any other defenders are hurt. Robson will fly to Sheffield today to watch Watson play in the European under-21 championship final against Spain and will return with the player to the senior team's headquarters in Scotland.

Injuries and illness have seriously disrupted Robson's planning for Hampden, which is the first of five games in 23 days which he regards as "vital for team prparation."

Robson said yesterday: "Mark Wright has been sent back to Southampton for specialist X-rays and then we should be able to make some sort of decision on him. I talked to Trevor Francis today and he is still in bed and unwell from food poisoning.

"The doctor is examining him tomorrow and he could be available for next week. But he is unavailable for the three-game South American tour. John Gregory has been unable to train because of a damaged groin and is doubtful while Tony Woodcock's hamstring injury is making him move very gingerly.

"We are looking after him in training but he hasn't played for six weeks and in a frtnight's time we are off to South America.

"These matches are invaluable to build up some teamwork and spirit and I just hope too many of our better players don't fall out."

Bryan Robson and Mike Duxbury, of Manchester United, and the recently transferred Ray Wilkins are trying to overcome jet-lag after returning from a club match in Hong-kong.

Robson feels xhat Sturday's match could be a chance for a new arrival to stakean England claim. "It's an ideal opportunity for the ones who do come in," he said. "It'sjust a marllous chancfor them and I am sure theywill give of their best."

Aitken to miss Scotland game

Roy Aitken, the Celtic defender, has withdrawn from the Scotland squad for the match against England at Hampden Park on Saturday.

Aitken was sent off during the Scottish Cup final against Aberdeen last Saturday. His wife is expecting a baby and he already had the agreement of the Scotland manager, Jock Stein, to miss the international against France in Marseilles a week tomorrow.

Stein said yesterday: "It was Aitken's decision but I think he is acting wisely and staying away from any controversy. It is due to what happened over the weekend and he feels it is in his best interests to miss this one."

Stein intends to announce his team today, after he has checked on Tottenham Hotspur forward, Steve Archibald.


Watson: Hampden cover

Christie in line for neighbourly move

Nottingham Forest have made an offer of £175,000 for Trevor Christie, who scored 25 goals as Notts County slipped into the second division this season. He is looking for a new club, and has already attracted the attention of Manchester City and Coventry City.

County have made no secret that they may have to sell to survive and Manchester City's manager, Billy McNeill, have already bid £50,000 for the 25-year-old player.

Forest could use the £100,000 from the transfer of Ian Wallace to French club, Brest – and it is believed Christie, who is not keen on second division football, wants to stay in Nottingham. Christie leaves today with County's players on a fortnight's tour of Kenya.

● Swansea City have put Neil Robinson on the transfer list for £45,000 following his rejection of a new one-year contract. Robinson, aged 27, joined Swansea from Everton in a £70,000 deal four and a half years ago.

Swansea have told their goalkeeper Jimmy Rimmer for the second time in three months that they can no longer afford to pay his wages. Rimmer, aged 36, has just resumed training after six months off with a damaged hand and he is available at £30,000. He came from Aston Villa for £35,000 a year ago.

● Hull City and AFC Bournemouth will be playing for £5,000 when they meet tonight in the final of the Associate Members Cup at Boothferry Park, Hull.

The match will kick off 15 minutes later than scheduled, at 7.45, to accommodate a firework display at the end of the match which the Hull City chairman, Don Robinson, is organising as a reward for the supporters who have followed the side through a season in which they missed promotion to the second division by one goal.

● Harry Hibbs, widely regarded as one of the finest goalkeepers of the pre-war period, has died, aged 78.

He joined Birmingham City from a local junior club, Tamworth Castle, and played in 358 League games between 1925 and 1939. He was capped 25 times by England

● Valeri Voronin, a member of the Soviet Union team from 1962 to 1968, has died suddenly in Moscow at the age of 44.

Davies wants to leave Fulham

Gordon Davies (above), Fulham's Welsh international forward, has decided to leave Craven Cottage. The former Merthyr school teacher has refused a new contract, and the chairman, Ernie Clay, yesterday said: "We are resigned to losing him."

Mr Clay said Davies, who played for Wales in their 1-1 draw with Northern Ireland at Swansea on Tuesday night, had studied the contract "which has been altered, but he didn't want to sign."

Davies informed the club of his decision on Tuesday.

Wales pin hopes on young side

Wales will rely on a rush of young blood to take them to their first World Cup finals for 28 years. The average age of the side that ended 100 years of British championship fixtures with Northern Ireland, with a 1-1 draw in Swansea on Tuesday night, was only 23.

Before the game, the manager, Mike England, said he was close to deciding on his best side, so it is fair to assume that the one that carried the Welsh flag into next season's five World Cup qualifying games will be very similar to Tuesday's team.

What is so encouraging for the manager, is that his youngsters have blossomed in the international spotlight, unlike Bobby Robson's England fieldings, who so often look out of place. In the Manchester United forward Hughes, Wales have someone who may even oust Rush from the scoring lines.

Certainly, Hughes's fifty-first minute effort, which put Wales ahead, was in sharp contrast to Rush's bungling attempt to increase their lead from only four yards, 18 minutes later.

In Plymouth Argyle's Phillips, Wales have a right back who seems certain to serve them for many seasons, and other given their chance.

This is the Mike England philosophy: "The only was the young lads are going to get experience is by actually getting out there and playing games. I think they will all make strides quickly by actually playing."

Ironically Northern Ireland's plans for the World Cup qualifying game in Finland on Sunday are clouded by injury to their oldest international goalkeeper, Jennings. He was withdrawn at half-time, *after suffering a facial cut* and blurred vision in a goalmouth collision with Rush.

But the damage is unlikely to prevent Jennings from winning his 105th cap.

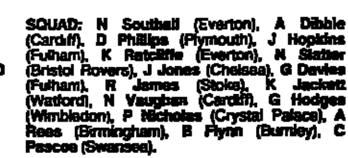
Today's fixtures

UEFA under-21 championship final: second leg
England v Spain (7.30 Bramall Lane)
Associate members Cup Final
Hull v Bournemouth (7.45)

Pascoe and Rees called up for tour

The prolific Liverpool goalscorer Ian Rush, and the Manchester United forwards, Mark Hughes and Alan Davies, will miss Wale's matches in Norway and Israel next month. Rush will be on tour with the League champions, and the United pair will be similarly engaged in Australia.

The manager, Mike England, has therefore promoted two of his under-21 squad, Swansea's Pascoe and Birmingham's Rees, to the senior party of 16 players. Wales meet Norway in Trondheim on June 6, and Israel in Tel Aviv on June 10. "The games are part of our World Cup build-up and would have provided invaluable experience for young players like Davies and Hughes," the Wales manager said.


SQUAD: N Southall (Everton), A Dibble (Cardiff), D Phillips (Plymouth), J Hopkins (Fulham), K Ratcliffe (Everton), N Slatter (Bristol Rovers), J Jones (Chelsea), G Davies (Fulham), R James (Stoke), K Jackett (Watford), N Vaughan (Cardiff), G Hodges (Wimbledon), P Nicholas (Crystal Palace), A Rees (Birmingham), B Flynn (Burnley), C Pascoe (Swansea).

Sexton must wait for his injured

Injuries throughout the international squad were reflected yesterday in the late selection of the England Under-21 team to meet Spain in the UEFA final, second leg at Bramall Lane tonight. By early evening the manager, Dave Sexton had still not named his side.

The under-21 team start the match in a stong position, having beaten Spain 1–0 in Seville. However, a string of injuries at both senior and under-21 level has weakened the party. Stevens and Mountfield, members of Everton's FA Cup winning side last Saturday, have been added to the squad, together with Callaghan of the losing Watford side.

● The International Football Federation, (FIFA) have no right to put a worldwide ban on players implicted in the Belgian bribery scandal, the Belgian Football Union president, Louis Wouters, said in Brussels yesterday.

TENNIS

Connors aiming to emulate Trabert

Paris (Reuter) Jimmy Connors expressed confidence yesterday that he could become the first American to win the French open championship for 29 years.

Connors dismissed his 6-0, 6-0 defeated by Ivan Lendl at Forest Hills earlier this month and claimed he had as good a chance as anyone of winning the first grand slam tournament of the year, which starts next Monday. The French title was last won by an American in 1955, when Tony Trabert won it for the second time.

Connors, beaten in the quarter-final round here last year by Christopher Roger-Vasselin, of France, told a press conference to promote a series of tennis clinics for children that the important thing was to come back from defeat.

"I've been playing good tennis this year. My chances of winning here are as good as everyone else's. I've got to grind out the matches".

"There are so many good guys playing in tournaments like this" – *and he mentioned the names of the* French defending champion, Yannick Noah, the 1982 winner, Mats Wilander, of Sweden, the Wimbledon champion, John McEnroe, and Lendl.

Referring to the clay courts of the Roland Garros Stadium, Connors said: "The conditions are a little different. I'm just trying to adjust right now." He said he would be ready when the tournament started.

Connors, the first man to win 100 singles titles, is helping promote a series of tennis clinics, sponsored by a fast-food chain, in 13 French towns from June 16 to July 9 for children aged between eight and 14. He said the scheme, already operating in the United States and Canada, was designed to encourage as many children as possible to participate in the sport.


Connors: confident

Hosiery firm to foot the bill

Pretty Polly, the hosiery manufacturers, are to sponsor the annual women's tournament at the Brighton Centre for the next three years (Rex Bellamy writes). This year's event, part of the world championship series, will be played from October 22 to 28 and will carry about £123,000 in prize-money, with a first prize of almost £23,000 in the singles.

Bright light dimmed

By a Special Correspondent

Tracey Patterson, of Essex, took a day off school yesterday and promptly scored an important victory over the world-ranked Julie Filkoff, of the United States, and number two seed in the Penn Paddington International tournament in West London. Miss Patterson, who is 17 and a county player who competes just for fun, won her first round match 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 in a two hours baseline battle. Later, however, she was beaten, 6-4, 6-0, by Sarah Whiteman.

Of her victory, she said: "I owe it all to some hard training. I've only been playing five years, but if I can produce results like this then I might try to make a career out of the sport instead of going to secretarial college in the autumn."

Miss Patterson, ranked only seven in Essex, was unperturbed after losing the first set. She relied on controlled drives from either flank to outwit and finally outsteady her opponent who was playing Paddington for a week of match practice instead of taking part in the qualifying rounds of the French Open in Paris.

Kate Brasher, from Surrey, the favourite for the title, was given a tough contest by the promising Gail Boon, aged 17, from South Africa. She won a long struggle 6-1, 7-5.

Both players are ranked ten in their respective countries and their styles are similar. Both were content to play from the back of the court and occasionally attempt angled drives to outmanoeuvre the other.

The result was frequent rallies of 60 strokes with 20-year-old Miss Brasher, studying history and politics at London University, proving that four years on the world circuit before taking up her studies last September was invaluable experience.


Miss Brasher: a hard fight to win. (Photo: Ian Stewart)

MEN'S SINGLES: Second round: G Whitecross (Australia) bt C Clarke (Bucks) 6-0, 6-3; M Binko (Northants) bt D Maxwell (Middx) 6-4, 6-2; *J Whiteford (Sussex) bt P Reekie (Essex) 7-6, 7-6; C Bloxham (Surrey) bt P Hope (Bucks), 6-4, 6-4; L Alfred (Wales) bt P Russell (Gloucestershire), 6-2, 6-4; J Godfrey (Hants) bt D Shann (Herts), 6-3, 6-3; *D Felgate (Essex) bt K Tomlin (Middx) 6-1, 6-4; P Tibbs (Uganda) bt A Johnson (Surrey) 6-7, 6-0, 6-4; S Moir (Essex). bt B Young) 6-4, 3-6, 6-3; R Akel (US) bt C Kermode (Oxon) 6-3, 6-4; R Jeffreys (Middx) bt A Douglas (Surrey) 6-1, 7-6; *M Guntrip (Kent) bt A Altano (Middx) 6-2, 6-3; O Lourenco (Zimbabwe) bt T Davies (Middx) 6-2, 6-1; H McGuiness (Essex) bt D Benjamini (Australia) 6-1, 6-0; B Carmichael (Australia) bt S Rozas (United States) 6-3, 6-3).

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Second round: *K Brasher (Surrey) bt G Boon (S Africa) 6-1, 7-5; J Reeves (Kent) bt C Bhaguandas (Middx) 7-5, 7-5; L Geeves (Middx) bt B Weit (Middx) 6-2, 6-1; K Schimper (S Africa) bt C Billingham (Oxon) 6-3, 3-6, 6-1; E Oxrieder (US) bt J Griffiths (Wales) 7-5, 7-5; R Dold (S Africa) bt M Puddefoot (S Africa) 6-0, 6-0; *L Gracie (Lancs) bt A Kneale (US) 6-4, 6-2; M Reinach (S African) bt J Barber (Wales) 6-2, 6-2; Y Yokoc (Japan) bt S Butterfield (Cambs) 6-1, 6-1; *J Richardson (NZ) bt S Godman (Surrey) 6-2, 6-1; A Danila (Rumania) bt D Cantrell (Bucks) 6-0 6-1; D Moise (Rumania) bt R Jafarey (Middx) 6-0, 6-0.

IN BRIEF

Wülbeck may miss Olympics

Bonn (Reuter) – Willi Wuelbeck of West Germany, the world 800 metres champion, said yesterday he may have to drop out of the forthcoming Olympic Games in Los Angeles because of injury.

Wuelbeck, who was forced to break his training last month because of a foot injury, is now suffering from a knee problem. "The possibility that the Olympics will take place without me is getting greater", he said. "I am already at least four weeks behind on my training schedule and I can hardly make that up even if the pain disappears immediately."

Wuelbeck, a surprise winner of the 800 metres at the inaugural world athletics championships in Helsinki last August, has taken the West German title over the distance 10 times. But he said his injury ruled out an appearance at next month's national championships.

He believes he caused the injury to his left knee by putting too much pressure on it while continuing to train with pain in his right foot.

BOXING: Stewart Lithgo, of Hartlepool, the Commonwealth cruiserweight champion, will have his first contest since winning the title when he meets Pierre Coetzer in Durban on July 16.

OLYMPIC GAMES: West Germany plans to increase the size of their Los Angeles team from 315 to about 400 as a result of the Soviet bloc boycott. An official spokesman said the withdrawal probably meant West Germany would now qualify to send teams in football, men's and women's handball, men's basketball and women's volleyball. Consideration would also be given to sending more field and women athletes.

HANDBALL: There are five new qualifiers for the Olympic handball tournament following the decision by the Soviet Union and other countries to stay away: Switzerland, West Germany, Spain, Sweden and Iceland.

US praise Russians

New York (AFP) – Two Soviet world record holders, Sergei Bubka (pole vault), and Tamara Bykova (high jump) have been voted athletes of the year on the American indoor circuit by sports journalists. Bykova is the first non-American winner of the women's trophy, while Bubka is only the third man in 50 years from outside the United States to take the men's award. The others were Gaston Reiff, of Belgium, in 1949, and Valery Brummel, *of the Soviet Union, in* 1961.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Great Britain survive test

Riverina 18
Great Britain XIII 21

Wagga Wagga (Reuter) – The British touring team had to survive a battering by a raw but determined Riverina team before they won their second match here yesterday.

Britain trailed 18–14 at half-time in a bruising match that at times threatened to boil over as Riverina, runners-up in the country divisional championship, piled on the pressure in a hectic late attempt to secure victory.

As the tension mounted in the second half, the British second row, A. Goodway, came out of a tackle tussling with the local prop, M. Lewis. A melee followed.

Only minutes later the referee, Bill Foran, gave the Riverina half-back, D. Ward, a 10-minute period in the "sin bin" after a foul on his rival, A. Gregory.

There was no hiding the British coach Frank Myler's disappointment after the touring team sped to an 8–0 lead in as many minutes. "We had a dream start and then fell away. A few players just fell to sleep and we've learnt a valuable lesson in playing out the full 80 minutes", said Myler.

Myler must be concerned about the brittle defence of his inside backs, particularly the centres Lydon and Smith.

Lydon made a tremendous opening impression in his Australian debut by jinking past the Riverina full back, Maguire, in the fourth minute to score a superb try from 45 metres out. Lydon's contribution thereafter was negligible.

The British captain, Adams, battled manfully to hold his team together and the experience of the Widnes lock was seen at its best when he gained valuable ground with two crucial touch-finding kicks in the final 10 minutes.

Britain went into an 8-0 lead in as many minutes before Riverina settled into their stride. They struck back to take a four-point lead at half-time and for 30 minutes of the second half they stayed ahead of the British side.

The turning point came 14 minutes full time when the replacement half back Holding chipped a kick through the defence, regathered swiftly and raced 45 metres for a splendid try.

Burke's conversion edged the touring side ahead and in the 71st minute he kicked an easy penalty when Lewis was penalized for tackling Hanley without the ball to give Britain their eventual four-point winning margin.

SCORES: Riverina: Tries: Rawiri, Dennis, Ward. Goals: Dennis (3). Great Britain XIII: Tries: Lydon, Burke, Holding. Goals: Burke (5). Attendance: 7,000

● John Basnett, the Widnes wing, will fly to Australia on Sunday to join the touring squad. He replaces Ronnie Duane (Warrington), who was ruled out of the rest of the tour after injuring a knee. Doubts about Basnett's availability ended yesterday when he was given permission by his employers to make the trip.

RUGBY UNION

Gallion out of NZ tour

Paris (Reuter) – Jerome Gallion, scrum half, pulled out of France's imminent rugby union tour of New Zealand yesterday because of injury. He strained his left thigh in a French Cup semi-final on Sunday and had to be helped off the pitch. A similar injury last year kept him out of the *game for a month.*

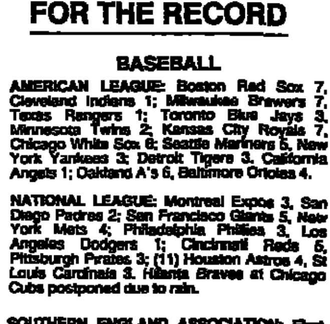
Gallion, whose team Toulon were beaten 7-6 by Narbonne, told the national rugby union federation of his decision yesterday. He will be replaced by Henry Sanz, an uncapped player.

The French scrum half, who had a fine season in the five nations tournament until he was injured in the decisive match against Scotland, played in France's historic victory over New Zealand in Auckland in 1979.

France will also be without Jean-Pierre Rives, their long-time captain, who decided two moths ago he wanted a break from international rugby.

Philippe Dintrans, hooker, who takes over from Rives as captain, is recovering from and ankle strain he sustained in a friendly last weekend but will be fit to tour.

The squad leave over the weekend on their eight-match tour which includes two internationals.


Gallion: old injury

TUESDAY'S EVENING RACING

Newton Abbot

Going: good

6.0 (2m 150yd hurdle) 1, Rubercolo (P Scudamore, 5-1); 2, Perhaps Lucky (4-6 fav); 3, Lih High (33-1). 7l, 2½l. 16 ran. M Scudamore. TOTE: £3.90; £1.50, £1.10, £4.50. DF: £2.90. CSF: £7.01.

6.30 (2m 150yd chase). 1, Kyoto (J Francome, 6-1); 2, Mood Music (10-1); 3, Blazing Wind (7-1). Lucyfar 85-40 fav. Hd, 30l. 8 ran. J Jenkins. TOTE: £5.40; £1.70, £2.80, £2.70. DF: £17.60. CSF: £55.92.

7.0 (3m 2f 100yd hurdle). 1, Spaced Out (Mr M Price, 16-1); 2, Comb Lad (10-1); 3, Beni (7-1). Sea Image 6-4 fav. Nk, 6l. TOTE: £11.80; £2.60, £2.00, £2.70. DF: £44.70. CSF: £144.25.

7.30 (2m 150yd chase). 1, Hulda (J Francome, 7-2 fav); 2, Boyne Hill (8-1); 3, Pompous Prince (4-1). 7l, ½l. 11 ran. J Jenkins. TOTE: £4.10; £1.90, £2.70; £1.60. DF: £10.70. CSF: £33.23. Tricast: £120.69.

8.0 (3m 2f 100yd chase). 1, Dicky Blob (Mr S Long, 13-8 fav); 2, Forbidden Fruit (20-1); 3, Sandsprite (33-1). 6l, 15l. 17 ran. J Nicholls. TOTE: £2.50, £1.40, £4.90, £4.40. DF: £35.30. CSF: £4.76.

8.30 (2m 150yd hurdle). 1, Sundiata (Mrs R Dunwoody, 12-1); 2, Summer Frolic (7-2); 3, Torside (33-1). John Dyle and Scale the Heights 3-1 jt favs. Hd, 1½l. 16 ran. S Woodman. TOTE: £14.60; £4.00, £2.40, £5.80. DF: £156.40. CSF: £50.68. Placepot: £300.90.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Boston Red Sox 7, Cleveland Indians 1; Milwaukee Brewers 7, Texas Rangers 1; Toronto Blue Jays 3, Minnesota Twins 2; Kansas City Royals 7, Chicago White Sox 6; Seattle Mariners 5, New York Yankees 3; Detroit Tigers 3, California Angels 1; Oakland A's 6, Baltimore Orioles 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Expos 3, San Diego Padres 2; San Francisco Giants 5, New York Mets 4; Philadelphia Phillies 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; Cincinnati Reds 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 3; (11) Houston Astros 4, St Louis Cardinals 3. Atlanta Braves at Chicago Cubs postponed due to rain.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND ASSOCIATION: First Division: Croydon Bluejays 5, Sutton Braves 4; Regent's Park Eagles 11, US Navy I 14 (5 ins); Crawley Giants 14, London Warriors 11. Second Division: Woldingham Monarchs 7, US Navy II 21; Ashford Marlins 18, Southampton Shooters 22; Barnes Stormers 11, Golders Green Sox 7; Ashford Mets 0, Oxshott Orioles 31; Esher Rangers 0, Ashford Condors 9 (W/O); Brighton Jets 25, Croydon Borough Pirates 11; Waltham Abbey Arrows 10, Shoreditch Eagles 12; Essex Raiders 30, Middlesex Trojans 2.

TENNIS:

DUESSELDORF: World team cup: Red Group: United States bt West Germany, 3-0: J McEnroe bt A Maurer 6-1, 6-2; J Arias bt R Gehring 6-4, 6-3; McEnroe and Fleming bt Popp and Mauren 7-6, 6-2; Czechoslovakia bt Austria 2-0: I Lendl bt P McNamee 6-2, 6-3; T Smid bt J Alexander 3-6, 6-2, 6-4; Italy lead Sweden, 2-0: C Barazzutti bt H Sundstrom 6-2, 6-3; G Ocleppo bt A Jarryd 7-6, 6-1. Blue Group: Spain bt Argentina, 2-1, T Higueras bt J L Clerc 2-6, 6-3, 6-4; F Luna bt R Arguello 4-6, 6-0, 2-0 ret; Orantes and Arguello bt Clerc and Gattiker 6-4, 6-1.

PERUGIA: Italian women's Open championships: First round C Jolissaint (Switz) bt L Garone (It) 6-7, 6-3, 6-2; I Romanov (Rom) bt R Croft (GB) 6-2, 6-3; S Solomon (US) bt K Latham (US) 6-1, 6-4; S Mascarin (US) bt E Sudarova (Cz) 6-1, 7-6.

● Toronto (AFp) – Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, who has won the Canadian Open tournament three times, *will be back to defend his title* in Toronto from August 11-19.

ATHLETICS

A three in one runner called Smith

By Pat Butcher

Geoff Smith has temporarily slipped the leash of censure and is taking the opportunity to run, and talk. Now that the authorities, international and domestic, have decided not to deprive him of a run in the Olympic 10,000 metres trial at Cwmbran on Sunday, Smith has riterated his intention to win that race as well.

He has already been selected for the Olympic marathon, subject to the inquiry about the advertising on his vest during the Boston marathon last month, which could endanger his amateur status. He was originally suspended from competition until an ivestigation by the AAA, but their officials are on holiday, and someone finally recognized that even athletes are innocent until proven guilty.

Smith said yesterday: "I don't know what the British officials are playing at, but it's made me more determined to succeed. People are going to see something different in the UK championships – a marathon runner, a 10,000 metres runner, and a miler all rolled into one."

Smith's confident talk is the sort of thing that some people find difficult to live with.

Sunday's trial, is part of the two-day UK championships, sponsored by HFC Trust and Savings Ltd. British 10,000 metres running looks set for a good summer. Nick Rose, fastest Briton last year, is back from another successful season on the American road racing circuit. Steve Jones has cleaned up the British road race prizes, and Julian Goater is moving into optimum form.

Mike Mcleod's 5,000 metres in 13 min 27.5 sec at Crystal Palace last week, the fastest in the world this year, puts him back in the sort of form which won him the Golden 10,000 metres events in 1979 and 1981. Barry Smith and Steve Binns are the other front-runners for the first place, which carries automatic Olympic selection.

The rest of the events at Cwmbran serve as qualifiers for the Olympic trials the following week, and all but Britain's Olympic pre-selections will be in Wales. Another confident young man is Ade Mafe, "really looking forward to it". He has already brought his indoor breakthrough into the open air with his personal best of 20.7 sec for 200 metres last weekend.

BASKETBALL

Californian dream is fading fast

From Robert Pryce, Paris

Spain 102
Britain 91

For a while at Bercy yesterday it was possible to believe that Britain were about to inflict the first defeat of the Olympic qualifying tournament on Spain. But when Tatham had to be rested after his fourth foul Iturriaga was presented with a flurry of fast-breaking lay-ups that all but ended British dreams of California.

It was Britain's second passage of the game. Both times they had difficulty moving the ball into shooting position. The first time they responded by outscoring the Spanish 18-2 in a euphoric spell that gave them a 47-46 lead two minutes into the second half. The second time, they had nothing left to give.

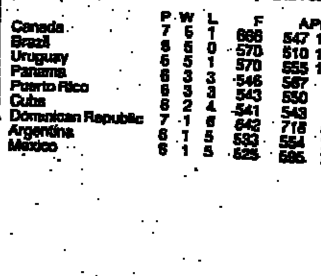
Yet in some ways this was the best British performance of the tournament. They forced 21 turnovers out of the Spanish, with a novel variety of half-court presses and combination defence, won the rebounds, earned at least some points from the fast breaks and gave Johson the kind of shootin opportunities that he was starved of in the game against Germany. And they never gave up; in the last minute their first full-court press of the game forced three turnovers out of the Spanish in a handful of seconds. Johnson, rediscovering the shooting touch that had apparently deserted him in Paris, hit 44 points at 70 per cent. Way added 20 points.

It was not enough. To finish in fourth place, almost certainly enough to qualify, they need the Soviet Union to show extraordinary generosity today, or the West Germans to lose both of their remaining games.

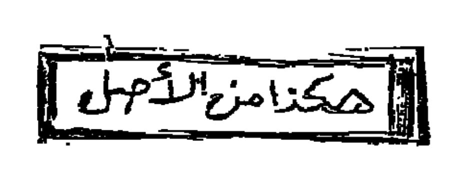
British scorers: Tatham (2), Johnson (44), Way (20), Balogun (1), Samson (6), Archibald (10), Hadwen (4), Mullings (4).

● Sao Paolo, (AFP) – Canada and Brazil have qualified for the olympics after victories in the American Zone tournament here yesterday. Uruguay.

RESULTS: Uruguay 92, Puerto Rico 84; Argentina 113, Mexico 98; Canada 107, Panama 79; Brazil 83, Dominican Republic 78.



	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Canada	7	6	1	666	547	13
Brazil	6	6	0	570	510	12
Uruguay	6	5	1	570	555	11
Panama	6	3	3	546	567	9
Puerto Rico	6	3	3	543	550	9
Cuba	6	2	4	541	543	8
Dominican Republic	7	1	6	642	718	8
Argentina	6	1	5	593	554	7
Mexico	6	1	5	525	595	7



RACING

Rappa Tap Tap another ace in Stoute's hand

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

With Optimistic Lass, Malaak, Shoot Clear and Leipzig in his care, no one has a better line on the three-year-old fillies' form this season than the successful Newmarket trainer Michael Stoute.

Following that fine win in the Musidora Stakes last week, Optimistic Lass is now favourite for the Oaks, while Malaak has also been prominent in the ante-post lists for the same classic since her easy victory in the Cheshire Oaks.

Shoot Clear's contribution so far this season has been second place in the Fred Darling Stakes and fourth in the 1,000 Guineas, while Leipzig has had to be content with second place in both the Nell Gwyn Stakes and the Sir Charles Clore Memorial Stakes.

Now I expect to see yet another talented inmate Rappa Tap Tap (nap) further underline the strength of the Beech Hurst stable by winning the Lupe Stakes at Goodwood this afternoon.

The dry weather there yesterday will have been like sweet music in Stoute's ears as that meant the course should be in perfect condition again this afternoon. Stoute believes that Rapa Tap Tap is too good a mover to be suited by soft ground. So unless there is a lot more rain before racing today, Rapa Tap Tap should be in her element and capable of beating Miss Beaulieu, Maruthayoor, Nepula, Troyanna and Celtic Assembly to name the pick of her 14 rivals on form.

By that classy miler Tap On Wood, Rappa Tap Tap is the first foal out of Reprocolor, who won the Oaks trial at Lingfield and the Lancashire Oaks at Haydock in her prime. Now the word from Newmarket is that her daughter will be hard to beat if she reproduces on the course what she has been doing on the home gallops. As a two-year-old, Rappa Tap Rap showed an abundance of potential when winning both her races, at Yarmouth and Ascot.

Celtic Assembly, from the stable which has already sent out the winners of Oaks trials at Lingfield and Newbury, is another who should go well, following that promising effort in the Masaka Stakes at Kempton.

However, the many who admired Troyanna's victory at York last Autumn can have derived no encouragement from the way that her stable companions have fared at Kingsclere this spring. But no matter how Troyanna gets on, her jockey, Pat Eddery, should still to continue his excellent strike rate this season on John Fresh (2.0) and Flaming Peace (3.0).

By Lyphard, out of Peace, who has already bred such good horses as Peacetime, Quiet Fling and Intermission, Flaming Peace must be one of the best bred fillies in training. She will not have to be very good to make a winning start to her racing career in the Pipolin Paints Maiden Fillies stakes.

Finally, by winning the Chester Cup, earlier this month and by also finishing third in the Cesarewitch last autumn, Contester showed that he has the requisite stamina for the Mortar Hill Stakes over two miles and three furlongs.

Nepula, who won the Hoover Fillies' Mile at Ascot last season, did nothing to encourage one to believe that she had trained on when she finished last in the Musidora Stakes at York last week. Miss Beaulieu ran well enough in the 1,000 Guiness, in which she finished seventh, and in the Nell Gwin Stakes, to suggest that she could be a danger to Rappa Tap Tap.

Times man featured

Mr George Robinson, The Times Newmarket Correspondent and last of the work watchers on Newmarket Heath, is the subject of a half-hour feature on the ITV programme "Afternoon Plus", today at 1.30pm.

Robinson, with the help of a markings book, can identify and report on the progress of all 2,400 horses in training at Newmarket. Appearing in the programme are Michael Phillips and leading trainers Henry Cecil and Bruce Hobbs.

Course specialists

GOODWOOD

JOCKEYS: L Piggott, 44 winners from 220 rides, 20.0%; P Eddery, 37 from 194, 19.1%; W Carson, 40 from 213, 18.8%.

TRAINERS: G Harwood, 42 winners from 175 runners, 24.0%; W Hern, 35 from 119, 29.4%; H Cecil, 28 from 74, 37.8%.

Blinkered first time

GOODWOOD: 2.30 Easy Jeans, Lotus Princess.



Steve Cauthen drives out Rangefinder for a half-length success over Sir Humphrey at Goodwood (Photograph: Chris Cole)

More riches for Howe with Aqaba Prince

By John Karter

After a throughly evil opening day that would have served well as a setting for a scene from Wuthering Heights, Goodwood could fully justify the epithet "Glorious" again yesterday. And one man on whom the sun shone, both literally and metaphorically, was Ray Howe the former international showjumper turned trainer, who ensured that it remained stormy weather for the bookmakers when his horse Aqaba Prince skated home in the Birdless Grove Handicap.

Howe had already taken the layers to the cleaners through Aqaba Prince when the four-year-old won a seller at Haydock Park earlier in the season. Then he was backed from 20-1 down to 8-1 and yesterday Howe was only too happy to convey to one and all that connections of the horse had taken another small fortune out of the ring, having backed him at all rates from 10-1 to 11-2.

Richard Quinn, last year's European champion apprentice, might have been forgiven for getting more than a little shaky with the fate of such vast sums of money in his young hands. However, so easily did Aqaba Prince win that Quinn's only worry was pulling him up after the finish.

In the post race euphoria, Howe also informed us that Aqaba Prince would try to make another quick killing at Leicester next monday. Some might say that that was the first mistake that Howe has made in an otherwise perfectly executed campaign with his horse. Twice bitten bookmakers are hardly likely to form a welcoming committee at the Midlands course.

Quinn was not the only apprentice to beat his seniors yesterday. Tyrone Williams, who is regarded by many as one of the most promising young riders around, showed himself to be exactly that, with a polished performance on Bernard Sunley to win the day's most valuable event, the Raceline Handicap.

Williams produced Bernard Sunley with a perfectly timed challenge to overhaul the leader, Jonacris, who ran his usual gallant race under a crushing burden, well inside the final furlong. Bernard Sunley will attempt to swell the kitty in the Wokingham Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Perhaps the riding performance of the afternoon, however, came from a certain W. Carson. The champion showed everything that is best in jockeyship when he snatched the Levin Downs Stakes out of the fire on Rough Stones, the Queen's first winner of the season.

Dick Hern nominated either the Queen's Vase or the King George V Handicap, both at Royal Ascot, as possible targets for Rough Stones. Judging by yesterday's performance, the colt could be a considerable force over middle distances.

Cecil denial

Henry Cecil denied yesterday that there had been a veterinary examination on his Derby hope, Claude Monet, to see whether the colt has a soft palate. He said: "At the moment he is a definite Derby runner. If any of my horses are given examinations I don't think I'm entitled to tell the world about it."

After narrowly beating Hatim in York's Mecca Dante Stakes last week, Claude Monet blew hard while being unsaddled, and Cecil explained that the colt often gurgled after working.

Francome equals Mellor's record

John Francome equalled Mellor's 12-year-old record to jumping winners at Newton A The 31-year-old champion Rhythmic Pastimes to victory i Charles Vicary Memorial Challe Cup to provide him with 1,03 successes, achieved in a 14-ye riding career.

Francome, who rode his fi winner on Multigrey at Worcester i 1970, achieved this remarkable to in six years less time than it t Mellor. It was also at Worcester th Francome recorded another m stone in his career. Wh partnering Observe to victory i February, he became only t second National Hunt jockey t reach 1,000 winners.

Restriction on whip dimensions

The stewards of the Jockey Clu have approved the introduction o controls limiting the dimensions o all whips used in either Flat o National Hunt racing in Britain with effect from September 1, 19 (John Karter writes).

The maximum permitted leng of any whip will be 30 inches (centimetres) including the flap, wi a minimum width of one-third of inch (8 millimetres). The maximum permitted length of the flap will b four ins (10 cms) from the end of th shaft and it will be no more than one and a half ins (4 cms) or le than three-quarters of an inch (cms) wide.

The Jockey Club say that implementation of these recommendations ensures that the whip still achieve its intended purpose · encouragement, guidance and correction, but that unacceptably severe whips will be banned. The stewards are aware that it will still be possible to use a whip "excessively" and has therefore repeated their instruction to local stewards emphasizing the need for constant vigilance.

GOODWOOD (BBC)

[Televised: (BBC1) 2.30, 3.0, 3.30]

GOING: good.

Draw advantage: high numbers best

Tote: double 3.0, 4.0: treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30

2.0 BENGES SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £1,255: 5f) (9 runners)

101	00	BOOTLE JACK (Mrs J Crawford) J Holt 8-11	P Waldron	3
102	0	CAN U AFFORD IT (R Popely) D H Jones 8-11	A Barclay	1
105	2	JOHN FRESH (T Taylor) J Berry 8-11	Pat Eddery	4
107	0333	SAMANTHA FOX (B) (Roldvale Ltd) N Callaghan 8-11	W Carson	2
108	413	STEEL CAVALIER (D) (B Taylor) Peter Taylor 8-11	W Ryan 5	6
110	000	LINARIA (E Arnold) C Wildman 8-8	R Hills	8
111	0	LOUISE BISHOP (J Bishop) J Bridger 8-8	T Williams 5	9
112	0	MARCHING DANCER (J Watson) M McCourt 8-8	–	5
113	00	MISS GLITTERS (Mrs R Lewis) R Hannon 8-8	R Wernham	7

1983: Ashley Rocket 8-11 T Ives (15-8 fav) W Musson 9 ran.

5-4 John Fresh, 11-4 Steel Cavalier, 5 Samantha Fox, 8 Miss Glitters, 10 Can U Afford It, 14 Marching Dancer, 16 others

JOHN FRESH. (8-11) 2l 2nd of 8 to Ernie Bilko (8-11) (Nottingham 5f, £788, firm, May 1). SAMANTHA FOX. (8-11) 4l 3rd of 14 to Tickled Trout (8-8) with CAN U AFFORD IT. (8-11) 12th and MARCHING DANCER. (8-8) 13th (Newbury 5f, £2666, good, May 18) STEEL CAVALIER. (8-4) 3l 3rd of 7 to Pretty Face (8-11) (Bath 5f, £747, firm, May 12).
Selection: SAMANTHA FOX.

Goodwood selections

By Mandarin

2.0 John Fresh. 2.30 Ballylummin. 3.0 Flaming Peace. 3.30 RAPPA TAP TAP (nap). 4.0 Contester. 4.30 Maysara.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Samantha Fox. 2.30 Canif. 3.0 Royal Yacht. 3.30 Rappa Tap Tap. 4.0 The Owls. 4.30 Torwarik.

2.30 DAILY MIRROR APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (round 5: 3-y-o: £2,691: 6f) (11)

201	033-21	CANIF (D) (Mrs W Sole) M Ryan 9-13 (8 ex)	M Fozzard 5	8
202	120	EASY JEANS (D,B) (Easey Garments) B Hanbury 9-7	A Weiss	6
205	001-0	ANOTHER DEB (W Hall) P Haslam 9-4	J Scally 5	11
207	14300-3	AMIGO LOCO (B) (J Li) K Brassey 9-2	J H Brown	3
209	200-0	BURGUNDY STAR (R Evans) P Kelleway 9-1	Gay Kelleway	4
211	024-03	PENDONA (E Badger) W Musson 8-9	–	10
213	0002-01	BALLYLUMMIN (D) (Greenleed Park Ltd) W Hastings-Bass 8-6	G Dickie 3	9
216	4404-40	LOTUS PRINCESS (B) (BF) (R Shannon) R Hannon 8-4	L Jones 3	7
218	00-02	HATCHING (Mrs C Dickson) R Houghton 8-3	–	5
219	003-120	ELAINE ANN (D) (A Papotto) M Haynes 7-11	W Ryan	2

1983: No corresponding race.

3 Hatching, 4 Canif, 6 Ballylumin, 8 Amigo Loco, Run Riot, 10 Pendona, Lotus Princess, Elaine Ann, 14 others.

CANIF. (8-3) made all, beat Miami Prince (8-5) ¾l with AMIGO LOCO. (7-1) 3rd, beaten 2¾l (Lingfield 6f, £5142, good, May 11, 8 ran) EASY JEANS. (8-1) and ANOTHER DEB. (7-9) not in first 9 of 16 to Miami Prince (7-12) (Newmarket 6f, £8207, good to firm, May 4) PENDONA. (9-7) 1l 3rd of 14 to Oneiro (9-7) (Pontefract 5f, £1067, firm, May 14) BALLYLUMMIN (8-7) 2l winner from Lily Bank (8-13) (Brighton 6f, £2264, firm, Apr 3, 12 ran). LOTUS PRINCESS. (9-2) 8½l 5th of 12 to Turcy Boy (9-0) (Bath 6f, £2257, firm, May 1) HATCHING. (8-13) head 2nd of 17 to Kiowa (9-1) with RUN RIOT. (9-3) 3rd, beaten ½l (Salisbury 6f, £1189, firm, May 9. ELAINE ANN. (7-9) not in first 9 of 24 to Al Amead (8-1) (Lingfield 6f, £2049, good, May 11).
Selection: AMICO LOCO.

3.0 RIPOLIN PAINTS MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (3-y-o: £3,463: 7f) (20)

302		ATHENIAN PRIMROSE (R Watton) B McMahon 8-11	P Robinson	1
304	0-0	BLOOMSDAY (H Morriss) G Wragg 8-11	C Cauthen	8
308	03	CONFETTI COPSE (Lady T Agnew) P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	4
315		FLAMING PEACE (K Abdulla) J Tree 8-11	Pat Eddery	17
316	000-0	FORMIDO (R Lamb) C Benstead 8-11	P Cook	20
317	2400-00	GLINT OF SILVER (T Marsh) R Sheather 8-11	R Cochrane	14
318	00-	GOLDEN OCTOBER (F Wilson) M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	3
323	00	KINGSFOLD SWIFT (G Nye) C Benstead 8-11	B Rouse	13
325	02-	LUCKY ENGAGEMENT (Elisha Holding) M Jarvis 8-11	M L Thomas	12
327	0	MARAMI (Dana Stud Ltd) G Huffer 8-11	W Carson	5
328	0-0	MIDAAN (Saeed Suhail) A Stewart 8-11	W R Swinburn	7
332	04-	PEACEHAVEN (E Kessly) D Laing 8-11	J Reid	11
334	004-	ROYAL YACHT (W Gredley) F Durr 8-11	G Starkey	6
336	0-0	SEA MIRACLE (Mrs J Redmond) J Winter 8-11	T Ives	6
337	0	SERENATA (Mrs G Greene) M Usher 8-11	R Hills	15
339	0-	SNATCH BACK (S Strong) R Baker 8-11	A Murray	18
340	0032-00	SOUTHERN DYNASTY (M Kentish) P Mitchell 8-11	R McGhin	16
341	00	SWEEP ON (L Holliday) H Candy 8-11	J Matthias	10
342	0	SWIFTSAND (Mrs P Robeson) B Hobbs 8-11	G Baxter	9
343	003-00	SWIFT TEMPO (G Beccle) R Hannon 8-11	A McGlone	2

1983: Magdalena 8-11 L Piggott (9-4 fav) H Cecil 17 ran.

7-2 Confetti Copse, 4 Flaming Peace, 5 Lucky Engagement, 8 Sweep on, Peacehaven, Swift Tempo, Bloomsday, 12 Swiftsand, 16 others.

CONFETTI COPSE (8-11) just over 2l 3rd of 12 to Linos (8-11) at Chester (7f, £3589, good to firm, May 9). LUCKY ENGAGEMENT (8-11) 4l 2nd of 19 to Elazzi (8-11) at Leicester (7f, £1035, good to soft, Oct 17). PEACEHAVEN (8-8) 6½l 4th of 18 to Real Silver (8-8) at Pontefract (6f, £1432, good to soft, Oct 10). ROYAL YACHT (8-11) 6½l 4th of 10 to Electrifying (9-0) at Wolverhampton (5f, £1621, good to soft, Oct 3). SOUTHERN DYNASTY (8-11) MARAMI (8-11) and MIDAAN (8-11) all in rear behind Portlaw (9-0) at Lingfield (8f, £5377, good, May 12, 24 ran), after SOUTHERN DYNASTY had led 3f out. SWIFT TEMPO (8-11) outpaced when 12th to 15 to Caliph (9-0) at Sandown (5f, £2670, good to firm, Apr 28).
SELECTION: LUCKY ENGAGEMENT



3.30 LUPE STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £8,558: 1m f) (15)

401	21121-0	NEPULA (Suleiman Al-Qemlas) G Huffer 8-11	B Raymond	8
403	340-120	GALIGNANI (D) (Esal Commodities Ltd) P Kelleway 8-8	Gay Kelleway	3
405	3124-00	MARUTHAYOOR (Dr K Menon) P Cole 8-8	T Quinn	6
406	111f0-0	MILDRED (B) (W Allen) D Sasse 8-8	R Cochrane	9
407	1-40	MISS BEAULIEU (J Pearce) G Wragg 8-8	L Piggott	7
408	11-	RAPPA TAP TAP (Helena Springfield) M Stoute 8-8	W R Swinburn	13
409	21-	TROYANNA (Sir M Sobell) I Balding 8-8	Pat Eddery	1
412	0322-00	CALALOO SIOUX (C Wright) D Laing 8-3	J Reid	10
413	0300-42	CELTIC ASSEMBLY (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 8-3	B Rouse	12
414	0-	GREEN ROCK (K Abdulla) B Hills 8-3	S Cauthen	14
415	2	INNES HOUSE (B Combs II) G Harwood 8-3	A Clark	5
416	4	MOTION PICTURE (Helena Springfield) H Cecil 8-3	P Cook	11
418	0	SIDORENKO (W Gredley) C Brittain 8-3	T Ives	2
419	20-3	SPEEDWELL (Ld Porchester) W Hern 8-3	W Carson	15
420	000-0	STRIDENT NOTE (E Moller) G Wragg 8-3	G Sexton	4

1983: (1m 4f) Current Raiser 8-3 T Ives (33-1) C Brittain 8 ran.

7-2 Miss Beaulieu, 4 Celtic Assembly, 11-2 Innes House, 13-2 Rappa Tap Tap, 7 Speedwell, 9 Troyanna, 10 Maruthayoor, Motion Picture, 14 Green Rock, 16 others.

FORM: NEPULA. (9-0) last of 9 to Optimistic Lass (9-0) at York (1m 3f, £26,332, good to firm, May 15). GALISNANI (9-7) 2½l 2nd of 7 to First Cry (7-9) in Bath Handicap (1m 2f, £2,704, firm, May 12). MARUTHAYOOR (9-0) head behind MISS BEAULIEU (9-0) when 7th and 8th, beaten just over 7L to Pebbles (9-0) in 1000 Guineas (8f, £87,000, good to firm, May 3, 15 ran). RAPPA TAP TAP (8-12) beat Spaced To Run (8-5) ½l at Ascot (6f, £5,908, good to firm, Sep 24, 12 ran). TROYANNA (8-8) beat Ascot Strike (8-8) 2½l at York (7f, £3,811, good to soft, Oct 6, 10 ran). CELTIC ASSEMBLY (8-3) 2nd of 10 to Clare Bridge (8-4) at Kempton (8f, £6,288, firm, Apr 21). SPEEDWELL (8-10) 5l 3rd of 10 to Malaak (9-0) at Chester (1m 4f, £15,248, good to firm, May 9).
Selection: RAPPA TAP TAP

4.0 MORTAR MILL HANDICAP (£2,653: 2m 3f) (16)

501	410/0-2	CIMA (R Padmore) J Old 6-10-0	J Reid	4
503	40023-4	POPSI'S JOY (V M Lawson) M Haynes 9-9-8	L Piggott	3
504	003-301	CONTESTER (P Winfield) P Cundell 4-9-3 (5 ex)	G Baxter	2
505	/0410-4	MISTER LORD (S Tindall) S Mellor 5-8-9	M Wigham	16
507	0-0221	CUT A DASH (D Larke) Mrs N Smith 5-8-7	T Williams 5	9
508		ANEX (T Hayward) Mrs N Smith 7-8-5	S Cauthen	14
511	200000/	LUMEN (P Hopkins) J Gifford 9-7-13	A Clark	7
512		THE PAWN (Miss C Coyne) M Ryan 5-7-12	NON-RUNNER	13
513	02044-0	ACK ACK REGIMENT (Dr K Menon) P Cole 4-7-11	W Carson	6
514	0-00	MOSSY BELL (P Gwyn) R Holder 4-7-7	–	10
516	2/4044-	CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE (H Thomson) N Gaselee 7-7-7	M Hills	12
516	/030-00	THE OWLS (J Freedman) M Tompkins 5-7-7	A Mackay	15
517	04300-0	JOHN FEATHER (Mrs J Ramsay) D Oughton 5-7-7	W Woods 5	11
518	00003-0	CAPTAIN OATES (D Mutch) A Madwar 5-7-7	G King 7	8
519	000000/	BELLINO (Mrs A Philip) W Musson 7-7-7	R Fox	5
521	0/0424-	TUGBOAT (B) (H Hough) P Mitchell 5-7-7	A McGlone	1

1983: (1m 4f) Janus 5-9-8 B Rouse (5-1) Mrs N Smith 6 ran.

11-4 Contester, 4 Mister Lord, 9-2 Cut A Dash, 5 Cima, 13-2 Ack Ack Regiment, 8 Popsi't Joy, 14 John Feather, 20 others.

FORM: CIMA (9-5) beaten 4l when dead-heating for 2nd behind Dancing Affair (8-6) at Pontefract (2m 1f, £2812, firm, Apr 25, 4 ran). POPSI'S JOY (8-8) just under 3l 4th of 8 to Prince of Peace (9-2) at Newmarket (2m, £4549, good to firm, May 3). CONTESTER (8-2) beat Morgan's Choice (8-3) a short head at Chester (2m 2f, £15089, good to firm, May 9, 19ran). With MISTER LORD (7-11) 4l away 4th, CUT A DASH (7-12) beat Nestor (9-7) a neck at Newbury (2m, £4214, good, Apr 13, 12 ran). with CONTESTER (8-11) back in 8th.
Selection: CIMA

4.30 RAUGHMERE MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £3,043: 1m) (24)

601	2002-42	ADAM'S PEAK (A Bingley) D Elsworth 9-0	B Rouse	13
603	00000-0	BARBICAN AIRE (Mrs B O'Mara) P Butler 9-0	P Bloomfield 5	1
604	0-3	BASIE (Maj A Barlow) H Candy 9-0	J Matthias	23
605	00-04	BLACK SPOUT (A Richards) C Brittain 9-0	P Robinson	9
607	000-00	COOPERS KING (John Cooper Ltd) G Balding 9-0	P Waldron	6
610	30000-	FARHOOD (Maktoum Al Maktoum) J Ciechanowski 9-0	R Street	10
611	040-	FEYDAN (M Mutawa) J Dunlop 9-0	W Carson	24
614	00-0	FORDANESS (T Cox) C Horgan 9-0	–	4
616	0-	LYPHANESS (A Shead) B Hills 9-0	S Cauthen	19
617	0-	MAYSARA (Yazid and Ahmed) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	20
618		MR GODFREY (A Perry) M Jarvis 9-0	B Raymond	3
619	00-0	NORTH STAR SAM (R Smith) R Akehurst 9-0	–	17
620	032-	OPENING BARS (C Nelson) D Oughton 9-0	A Murray	21
622	0-0	ROYAL RECOURSE (R Galpin) R Williams 9-0	T Ives	15
624	0-00	SHARP AND READY (Elisha Holding) G Harwood 9-0	L Piggott	12
625	000-0	THE MOOCHE (W Crabtree) D Elsworth 9-0	A McGlone	22
626		TORWAR (V Zuco) L Cumani 9-0	D McHargue	8
627	0	TREMBLANT (K Abdulla) K Brassey 9-0	–	16
628	0-0	TRISTAM (N Gresson) K Brassey 9-0	P Cook	14
631	00-0	ELCIJ (L Chulani) D Jermy 8-11	–	11
632		MONARTO (M Notaras) B Swift 8-11	J Reid	2
633		QUIETFOOT (K Freeman) B Hobbs 8-11	G Baxter	5
636	04	SMOKE CREEK (Sir P Oppenheimer) G Wragg 8-11	Pat Eddery	7
637	0-	TREBERTH (P Burkhardt) D Laing 8-11	W R Swinburn	18

1983: Deutschmark 9-0 R Fox (11-4) G Wragg 15 ran.

7-2 Basie, 4 Maysara, 5 Smoke Creek, 6 Adams Peak, 10 Lyphaness, Torwar, 12 Quietfoot, Feydan, 14 Opening Bars, Royal Recourse, Sharp And Ready, 16 others.

FORM: ADAMS PEAK (9-0) 3l 2nd of 24 to Portlaw (9-0) with BLACK SPOUT (9-0) 4th, beaten 7½l (Lingfield 7F, £5377, good, May 12). BASIE (9-0) 3¾l 3rd of 20 to Karkam (9-0) with ROYAL RECOURSE (9-0) 5th, beaten 6¾l (Newmarket 8F, £4074, good to firm, May 3). FEYDAN (9-0) 8th of 12 to Neeyef (9-0) (Folkestone 6F, £787, Good, Oct 11). LYPHANESS (9-0) not in first 9 of 17 to Tahoe (9-0) Newmarket 6F, £3435, god to firm, Aug 27). MAYSARA (9-0) not in first 9 of 28 to Alleging (9-0) (Newmarket 7F, £4494, good to firm, Sept 30). OPENING BARS (9-0) ran on, ¾l 2nd of 14 to Rule Of The Sea (9-0) with ADAMS PEAK (9-0) a short head away in 3rd (Sandown 7F, £2965, firm, July 2). SMOKE CREEK (8-11) 4l 4th of 20 to Faridpour (9-0) (Pontefract 8F, £2612, firm, May 14).
Selection: OPENING BARS

Perth programme

GOING: firm.

2.15 GLENFARG SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£472: 2m) (4 runners)

3	002	Raby 5-11-10	P Tuck
4	0p4	Willerby (B) 7-11-5	K Milner
6	0p0-	Beau Blondel 8-10-8	D Nolan
8	p00	Grid 8-10-1	A Brown

4-6 Raby, 3 Willerby, 8 Grid, 10 Beau Blondel.

2.45 GILLIE BROS BOOKMAKERS NOVICES' HURDLE (£643: 2m 4f) (7)

4	302	Ragabury 4-11-3	J J O'Neill
5	420	Air Space 5-10-12	–
6	420	Aqua Verde 5-10-12	S Charlton
8	003	Beau Lyon 6-10-12	Angela Cross 4
9	000	Golden Ty 6-10-12	K Milner
10	b03	Kings Ketchup 5-10-12	N Doughty
12	0	Virage Lady 5-10-7	G W Gray

10-11 Ragabury, 4 Kings Ketchup, 5 Air Space, 8 Aqua Verde.

3.15 SPITTALFIELD HANDICAP CHASE (£1,198: 2m 4f) (5)

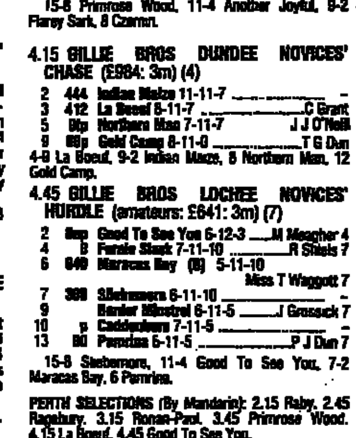
2	321	Father Delaney 12-11-10	C Grant
7	311	Ronan-Paul (B) 11-10-0	J J O'Neill
8	241	Only Money 13-10-0 (4 ex)	D Coakley 4
9	14f	Hazy Glen 6-10-0	M Barnes
10	pp0	Vieny Ridge 12-10-0	A Brown

11-10 Father Delaney, 11-4 Only Money, 4 Ronan-Paul, 10 Hazy Glen.

3.45 GILLIE BROS ABBOTSFORD HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,194: 2m) (7)

1	043	Flarey Sark 7-11-10	J Doyle 4
3	412	Primrose Wood 6-10-5 (6 ex)	N Doughty
4	300	Pennsyner 8-10-0	A Charlton 7
5	0-21	Another Joyful 9-10-0	B Storey 4
8	032	Czernin 7-10-0	C Grant
9	130	Bonnasa 6-10-0	M Barnes
11	0pp	Mr Marshall 8-10-0	J L Goulding

15-8 Primrose Wood, 11-4 Another Joyful, 9-2 Flarey Sark, 8 Czernin.



4.15 GILLIE BROS DUNDEE NOVICES' CHASE (£984: 3m) (4)

2	444	Indian Maize 11-11-7	–
3	412	La Boeuf 8-11-7	C Grant
5	0fp	Northern Man 7-11-7	J J O'Neill
9	00p	Gold Camp 8-11-0	T G Dun

4-9 La Boeuf, 9-2 Indian Maize, 8 Northern Man, 12 Gold Camp.

4.45 GILLIE BROS LOCHEE NOVICES' HURDLE (amateurs: £641: 3m) (7)

2	0op	Good To See You 6-12-3	M Meagher 4
4	B	Female Slant 7-11-10	R Shiels 7
6	040	Maracas Bay (B) 5-11-10	Miss T Waggott 7
7	300	Slieberners 6-11-10	–
9		Border Minstrel 6-11-5	J Grassick 7
10	p	Caddenburn 7-11-5	–
13	00	Pemrina 6-11-5	P J Dun 7

15-8 Slieberners, 11-4 Good To See You, 7-2 Maracas Bay, 6 Pemrina.

PERTH SELECTIONS (By Mandarin): 2.15 Raby. 2.45 Ragabury. 3.15 Ronan-Paul. 3.45 Primrose Wood. 4.15 La Boeuf. 4.45 Good To See You.



Showing her paces: Lord Howard de Walden's filly foal, a full sister to those fine colts, Kris, Diesis and Keen, photographed at Mill Ridge Farm, Lexington, Kentucky. All four are by Sharpen Up, out of Doubly Sure, who is in the United States, visiting the famous stallion Lyphard.

Goodwood results

2.0 HALNAKER STAKES (2-y-o:£3,178: 6f)

SUPER REGAL b c by Fordham – Little Angle (Mrs N Lewis) 8-11 P Waldron (20-1) 1

Ice Attack b c by Prince Tenderfoot – Villa Primatra (M Fustok) 8-11 W Carson (6-4 fav) 2

Andi Alja gr c Kala Shikari – Peggy Wig (Mrs R Wreford) 8-11 R McGhin (12-1) 3

Also Ran: 7-2 Al-Amarady (5th), 10 Dream Merchant, Sailors Reward, 16 Fort Duchesne, 20 Abu Fawaz, Helland Park Boy (6th), 33 I'm Amazing, Milson, Kampglow (4th). Nr: Indian Pencil, Stamping Ground, Marley Rooka, Electronet. 12 ran. ½l, sh hd, ¾l, 1½l, 2½l. G Lewis at Epsom.

TOTE: Win: £25.10. Places: £6.40, £1.10, £2.40. DF: £26.30. CSF: £43.05. 1 min 15.11 sec. All bets 10p deducted in pound.

2.30 CHICHESTER FESTIVAL THEATRE HANDICAP (£3,757: 1m 2f)

RANGEFINDER ch c by On Your Mark – Battling Bessie (S Digby) 4-9-2 S Cauthen (13-2) 1

Sir Humphrey ch g High Line – Greek Money (Mrs S Khan) 4-7-7 R Fox (12-1) 2

We'll Meet Again b h by Song – Coaster (R Gibbons) 7-8-3 B Rouse (11-2) 3

Also Ran: 9-2 fav Lobkowiez, 15-2 Record Wing, 9 No-U-Turn (6th), 12 Big Pal, Qualitair Prince (4th), Some Lute, 16 Socks Up (5th), 20 Quite A Night, 33 Laughing Lad, Majestic Star, 50 Tepelini, 100 Homeward. 15 ran. ½l, 1l, nk, 1¼l, hd. B Hills at Lambourn.

TOTE: Win: £6.20. Places: £2.80, £3.30, £2.60. DF: £41.60. CSF: £72.60. Tricast: £416.06. 2 min 08.93 sec.

3.0 RACELINE HANDICAP (£7,778: 5f)

BERNARD SUNLEY ch c by Rainy Lake – Charling (B Sunley & Sons Ltd) 5-7-6 T Williams (5-1) 1

Jonacris ch c by Broxted – Squire's Girl (Mrs M Clayton) 4-9-12 M Miller (10-0) 2

Clantime ch c by Music Boy – Penny Pincher (Clantime Ltd) 3-8-4 Pat Eddery (4-1 fav) 3

Also Ran: 9-2 Spark Chief, 5 Hilton Brown (6th), 11-2 Sound Of The Sea (4th), 14 Saint Crespin Bay, 16 Countess Concorde, 33 Mandrake Belle (5th), 66 Manchesterskytrain. 10 ran. ½l, 3l, ¾l, ½l, sh hd. G Hunter at East Ilsley.

TOTE: Win: £6.90. Places: £2.40, £4.50, £1.10. DF: £28.10. CSF: £46.55: Tricast: £195.32. 58.55 sec.

3.30 BIRDLESS GROVE HANDICAP (£2,733: 1m)

AQABA PRINCE br g by Sweet Revenge – Lady Anita (G Kent) 4-8-2 T Quinn (6-1) 1

Pilant ch c by Tumble Wind – Roman Wall (P Brunold) 4-8-11 Pat Edery (12-1) 2

Mafoo's Token ch g by Record Token – Pall Nan (Mafoo Racing Ltd) 4-8-4 Jockey (20-1) 3

Ballinese b f by Balidar – Gleaming Horn (Mrs G Smith) 4-8-11 P Waldron (14-1) 4

Also Ran: 3-1 fav Corn Street, 7 Fort Nayef, 12 Averon, Geletzky, Paparetto, Rear Action (5th), 14 Trumps, Rimorre, 16 Some Sunny Day, 20 Cordite Spear, High Pitched (6th), 33 Susan's Sunset, 50 Elsetta, Bulandshar. NR: Sarah's Venture. 18 ran. 6l, 2l, sh hd, 2l 6l. R Lowe at Lewes.

TOTE: Win: £7.20. Places: £1.20, £2.40, £2.30, £5.50. DF: £81.20. CSF: £76.58. Tricast: £1,278.54. 1m 41.01s.

4.00 LEVIN DOWN MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £2,972: 1m 4f)

ROUGH STONES b c by Blakeney – Rockery (The Queen) 9-0 W Carson (9-2 jt fav) 1

Jamesmead ch c by Import – Cathy Jane (M Channon) 9-0 P Bloomfield (25-1) 2

High Morale b c by High Line – Cecilia Gallerani (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) 9-0 Pat Eddery (9-2 jt fav) 3

Also Ran: 9-2 jt fav Parham (4th) 6 Crown Eagle (6th), 10 Brave Monarch, Lord Butch, 11 Royal Cracker (5th), 14 Yankee Bond, 20 Forage, 25 Honest Hint, Rosana of Tedfold, Valedictor, 33 Balu, Forewarn Shared Joke, Cha Cha Cha, Con Carni.

TOTE: Win: £2.90. Places: £1.80, £6.10, £1.40. DF: £98.00. CSF: £104.72. 2l, 1l, 6l, 3l, 2½l. W Hern, at West Ilsley. 18 ran.

4.30 CUCUMBER STAKES (2-y-o: fillies: £2,343: 5f)

SINGLE LOVE b f by Tower Walk – Your Love (Dr C Labreccioso) 8-8 L Piggott (9-4) 1

Cerise Bouquet b f by Mummy's Pet – Rosia Bay (Ld Porchester) 8-8 W Carson (2-1 fav) 2

Fortune's Ring b f by Auction Ring – Up and at it (S Con) 8-8 S Cauthen (6-1) 3

Also Ran: 4 Musing (4th), 12 Tana Mist, 15 Celtic Image (5th).

1l, 1½l, 2½l, 7l ¾l. B Hanbury at Newmarket

TOTE: Win: £3.10. Places: £1.40, £1.50. DF: £5.00. CSF: £6.85.

Worcester

Going: Good

2.30 (2m hdle) 1, March Spark (C Brown, 8-1); 2, Fiori Wonder (12-1); 3, Cantelupe (3-1 fav) 5l, 2½l. 15 ran. NR: Just Grayle. C James. Tote. £8.30; £2.50, £2.40, £1.40. DF: £20.80. CSF: £81.10. No bid.

3.0 (2m chase). 1, Moon Dreamer (D Coakley, 9-2 jt fav); 2, Netherbridge (9-2 jt fav); 3, Fillets Farm (11-2). ¾l, 1l. 9 ran. G Richards. Tote: £4.70, £1.80, £1.80, £1.60. DF: £7.50. CSF: £21.79.

3.30 (2m chase). 1, Stanwick Lad (Mr J Sharp, 9-2); 2, Le Jour Fortune (2-1 fav); 3, Political Whip (25-1). 2½l, nk. 20 ran. T F Marks. Tote: £5.30; £2.10, £1.30, £5.40. DF: £5.90. CSF: £12.49.

4.0 (2m 4f chase) SPARTAN DAISY (S Smith Eccles, 5-2); 2, El Scaradale (11-2); 3, Liberty Calling (12-1). Raise The Offer (9-4 fav). 10l, 30l. 12 ran. NR: Born Bossy. N Henderson Tote £2.90; £1.10, £2.10 £3.60. DF: £13.90. CSF: £15.61.

4.30 (2m hdle) 1, Jubilee Dove (C Smith, 11-8 fav); 2, Princely Lad (5-1); 3, Incandesce (14-1). 12l, ¾l. 8 ran. NR: Hard Bargain, Bestova, Magic Mink. R Price. Tote: £2.00; £1.30, £1.20, £1.50. DF: £4.20. CSF: £7.37. Tricast: £42.22.

5.0 (3m hdle) 1, Dunrose (A Webber, 10-1); 2, Free Choice (16-1); 3, Kristenson (13-2); 4, Deep Moppet (10-1). Fitzherbert (5-1 fav) 4l, 2½l. 16 ran. NR: Pickled Tink. J Old. Tote: £8.50; £2.20, £1.90, £2.60, £1.60. DF: £94.59. CSF: £128.84. Tricast: £993.54. Placepot: £27.90.

Perth

2.15 (2m hdle) 1, Laurence Parson Ennis, 4-1 jt fav); 2, Leave It To Betty (4-1 3, Footwork (9-2). Willy Whitefoot Esq fav). 1l, 20l. 8 ran. T Craig. TOTE: £4.10: £1.50, £2.00. DF: £8.40. CSF: £18.89.

2.45 (2m chase) 1, Master Blaster (D. 5-2); 2, Royal Rader (5-2); 3, Cape Felb fav). 1¼l, nk. 3 ran. G Harman. TOTE DF: £2.50. CSF: £7.05.

3.15 (2m 4f hdle) 1, Belle Isle Walk (C 2); 2, Tartan Trader (6-4 fav); 3, Secr (7-2). 10l, 6l. 6 ran. Denys Smith. TOT £1.50, £1.70. DF: £2.50. CSF: £7.92.

3.45 (3m chase) 1, Father Delaney evens jt fav); 2, Mister Moonshine fav); 3, Nicky Tam (12-1). 6l, 20l. 3 Smith. TOTE: £1.80; DF: £1.10. CSF;

4.15 (2m Chase) 1, Belcraig (C Pl fav); 2, Trafalgar Bill (8-1); 3, Joyfu 1l, 25l. 6 ran. Ld Kilmany. TOTE: £ £1.70. DF: £4.50. CSF: £10.88.

4.45 (2m hdle) 1, Winsey (Mr P Vitrolic (7-2); 3, Another Joyful (ever 6l. 6 ran. Miss K Thompson. T £1.40, £1.10. DF: £4.90. CSF; £13.1 £33.15.

Newton Abbot

2.15 (2m 5f chase) 1, Upham Barton, 3-1); 2, Velese (5-2); 3, St (12-1). Unplaced fav. 4th horse. 12l, TOTE: £4.30; DF: £6.70. CSF: £9.55.

2.45 (2m 150yd chase) 1, Unlaneach Hill (Mr A Jones, 6-1); 2, Born Bossy (20-1); 3, Magic Dee (10-1). 11 ran. Sennab (100-30 fav) 11l, 25l. TOTE: £7.40. DF: £82.80. CSF: £96.88.

3.15 (2m 150yd hdle) 1, Rhythmic Pastimes (J Francome, Evens fav); 2, Minibank (14-1); 3, Testing Times (50-1). 11 ran. 7l, 4l. TOTE: £1.70; £1.80 £2.90, £6.20. DF: £9.40. CSF: £16.85. TRICAST: £433.42.

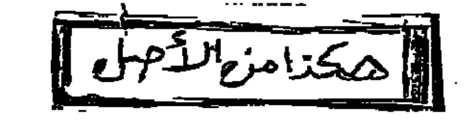
3.45 (2m 150yd hdle) 1, Gold Floor (G Charles Jones, 13-2); 2, The Vinegar Man (9-2); 3, Tidy Work (3-1 fav). 6l, 12l. 12 ran. TOTE: £10.00; DF: £38.90; CSF: £38.36. TRICAST: £99.99.

4.15 (3m 2f 100yd chase) 1, Cross (S Moore, 3-1), 2, Mount Oliver (7-2); 3, Son Of Oliver (33-1). Viewed Away (5-2 fav). 2½, 2l. 9 ran. NR Hess, Captain, Cuim Post, Jimmy Mill, Citadel Roc North Lane. TOTE: £3.60; DF: £7.10. CSF: £13.75. TRICAST: £264.36.

4.45 (2m 150yd hdle) 1, Lord Chanticleer (Leach, 4-1); 2, Whenever (7-2); 3, Magic Mink (7-4 jt fav). 6 ran. Think On (7-4 jt fav). 5l, 3l, 4l. NR Paddys Belle. M C Pipe. TOTE: £7.80; DF: £6.70. CSF: £18.46. deduct 10p in the pound. After an objection by the 2nd to the 1st the objection was overruled. PLACEPOT: £36 (50p stake).

also on page 14

also on page 24



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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Time to be useful again

Barrie Sherman discusses the need for a new work ethic

Sitting in a traffic jam, fuming gently and with the stress and blood pressure levels rising, is no way to spend time pleasantly, so when it happens every day in the course of getting to and from work there is clearly a strong force around. This pales into insignificance beside standing crushed sweaty in a train or the tube on a hot evening, or waiting for a bus in the rain knowing that you have just missed three together.

Films of train "packers" in Japan show that the rush hour and its attendant indignities are not exclusively a British problem. Going to work is one of the main efforts in an employee's day and the mere fact that we put up with this kind of discomfort is a measure of the strength of the "work" or "Protestant" ethic. Other measures are the physical and psychological damage inflicted on people without jobs, and the unfortunate fact that the majority of people dislike their job for the majority of the time.

The work ethic is extremely strong: indeed, it is one of the key motivating forces in industrialized societies. Work, the status that it brings and the dignity it confers, are used by the advertising industry in much the same way as sex to sell its products: there can be no greater indicator of its ability to motivate than that.

Ask a person what he or she is and the reply will be "an accountant" or "a doctor"; ask children what they want to be and we expect to hear "a train driver" or "a nurse". The word "work" does not have to be mentioned. It is so important that it is tacitly assumed that our identities are bound up in it.

We pass exams to get badges for prospective employers, we make judgments on other people according to the job they do, and what would we talk about at parties (at least initially) if work did not exist? We have all come to realize that work and its ethic drives much of society.

Is it, however, a real work ethic? Are we fooling ourselves, or perhaps being fooled into believing that it is? There is a strong argument to suggest that the original work ethic was no more than that – it was about work, not employment. We work to meet the needs of others as well as our own. Economics is based on this principle, yet this need not be done within the formal network of employment.

Our current work ethic also dictates that work is about time, not what we do. There are hours during which we should be working. When we are there, we must look busy even if there is little or nothing to do.

What we call a work ethic is really a "paid employment ethic"; we are employment junkies. The original work ethic was a "usefulness" ethic and basically a broadly religious one, based on helping others. The current ethic is more personally orientated towards rewards and satisfaction for the person doing the work, rather than the recipient.

The transition came with the industrial revolution. Wage earning was divorced from any ability to create even a form of self-sufficiency and the appalling working conditions resulted in a concerted campaign to give meaning to life. "The devil makes work for idle hands" is a typical saw of those times. A combination of the bench, the pulpit, the entrepreneur and the politician extolled the virtues of paid employment, and the evils of idleness. It was the time when the unemployed were put into workhouses rather than on relief, and even the rich had to claim to be doing "good works". Twenty generations since then, this form of the ethic has become as automatic as blinking. Only the "aberrant", those people who live in communes, or perhaps shut themselves off in holy places, challenge the recieved wisdom. Yet it may be that the challenge is now overdue

The industrial revolution needed people to work in mills and factories, mines and houses. There may have been new machines and systems, but the techinques were heavily labour intensive, people were essential, and moreover they needed the industrial disciplines which agricultural life had failed to provide.

The new industrial revolution, however, is based on computers and microelectronics and essentially capital intensive. Fewer people are needed for a shorter time in order to deliver the goods and services that are demanded. Now we cannot fulfil the paid employment ethic for a substantial minority of the workforce, and deepening unemployment trends at a *time of economic growth and* recovery suggest that this mismatch will get worse.

In the event of society needing less of our labour we shall, collectively and individually, *need to turn the* paid employment ethic back to its original work usefulness ethic. Whether most of us work for three days a week for 40 weeks in a year for 30 years in a lifetime, or some of us are unemployed, is irrelevant in this context.

In either instance our present devotion to full-time employment is in conflict with the real world. This leads society to gear itself to full-time employment when we really need to cater for those who are not at work in *what we have designated* working hours. In terms of both political stability and personal satisfaction, a start needs to be made, and soon, on changes in our way of thinking.

Substituting leisure for work is silly. Not only is it irrelevant at best, and an insult at worst, to the unemployed, but it is also impractical. Those who would have to work would feel as aggrieved as those who are unemployed today. It has to be a deeper and subtler change. Schools, colleges and universities should teach young people to learn, rather than aquire skills for jobs that may not be there.

Education should be geared to preparation for life, including work, but *not exclusively* for work. Politicians will have to come clean and hold out better visions than full employment, even if this means a wholly different view of welfare. *Communities* which have fallen into disrepair must be the basis for 'work' – not necessarily paid employment – to meet the needs of the community, and this implies universal financial security.

In short, we must start to question our version of the work ethic. This applies to all the groups who so assiduously changed it in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries including the trade unions, and the schools. We need to ask the simple question. "What is so wonderful about work?" If we cannot find a convincing and positive answer, then we should use the techologies and our own resources to forge a better and more meaningful life.

MARKETPLACE

There are now more job opportunities for managers with the right qualifications, training and experience than at any time since 1966 according to the HEY-MSL Index. The index, based on the number of advertisements for senior vacancies advertised in a sample of seven national newspapers, indicates that demand in the UK for executives and senior technical staff reached an 18-year peak in the first quarter of the year and was 24 per cent higher than the preceding quarter. Demand has risen by more than 125 per cent during the past three years.

Advertising is not the only market indicator. The Lansdowne Appointments Register reports a 21 per cent increase in vacancies against the first quarter last year. Demand for experienced electronic sales staff was more than 120 per cent up although the number of vacancies for electronic engineers was slightly down. Lansdowne also report that vacancies for experienced computer staff were up by almost a third.

In April job advertising carried in the seven "quality" national newspapers was up 39 per cent on last year (*The Times* was up 55 per cent, more than any other national morning newspaper). However, the popular daily newspapers showed growth of little more than eight per cent and London's *Standard* only two per cent. This suggests that growth in the recruitment market is primarily for managers and the higher levels of technical staff.

Philip Schofield

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BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; medical matters and cookery tips between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 The French Way. A wet and windy fete at Carennac in southern France (r). 9.30 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Liz Watts (r). 10.55 Ceefax.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.30 Fingerbobs. 1.45 Isles Apart. Andrew Cooper amid the flora and fauna of the Scilly Isles.

2.15 Racing from Goodwood. Julian Wilson introduces live coverage of three races – the Daily Mirror Apprentice Championship (2.30); the Ripolin Paints Maiden Fillies' Stakes (3.0); and the Lupe Stakes (3.30). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School, presented by Floella Benjamin. 4.20 The Hunter. Cartoon adventures of a canine sleuth. 4.25 Jigsaw. Word games presented by Adrian Hedley. 4.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. Part eight (of 26) of the serial based on the stories by Mark Twain (r).

5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Blue Peter with the extraordinary story of the 19-year-old South Sea Island prince, Lee Boo, who left the Pacific in 1784 in order to be educated in London.

5.40 Sixty Minutes. News from Moira Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Pot the Question. Sport and general knowledge quiz, contested in gentlemanly fashion over a game of snooker, between the resident captains Denis Law and Patrick Mower and guests. This week they are Little and Large, Geoff Capes and Shirley Strong.

7.10 Tomorrow's World. A camera that takes 14 frames a second and a device to prevent the silting-up of harbours are two of tonight's items.

7.35 Top of the Pops introduced by Mike Smith and Janice Long.

8.05 Porridge. Fletcher's cell-mate, the young Godber, begins to realize what it is like to be locked up when, at a time when he usually thinks about going for a night on the tiles with the boys, he is locked in his cell (r).

8.35 We Got It Made. American comedy series.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Murder Not Proven? A reconstruction of the case against John Laurie, accused of the murder of a man he had only recently met, on the Isle of Arran's highest peak, Goatfell. (Ceefax titles page 170)

10.20 Question Time. Sir Robin Day's panel consists Sir George Young, Roy Close, Margaret Hodge and Polly Toynbee.

11.18 News headlines.

11.20 Electronic Office. The last programme of the series examines what is being done to "humanise" office technology.

11.45 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; The Greene's Dream Home at 6.40; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Paul Gambaccini's film review at 8.33; the problem of sleepless children at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Boats and boating. 9.42 Butterflies and moths. 9.59 Time. 10.11 Stereotypes. 10.28 The problems encountered in early years of marriage. 10.50 What the young people of Milton Keynes think about the new town. 11.08 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 11.22 A day in the life of a country vet. 11.40 The Importance of Copenhagen.

11.55 Wattoo-Wattoo. Cartoon series. 12.00 Benny. Adventures of an energetic dog. 12.10 Get Up and Go! with Beryl Reid (r). 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama serial about an Australian family during World War Two.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 A Plus. Gill Nevill meets 69-year-old George Robinson one of a dying breed of "work watcher" – a man who sells the information he gains from watching race horses work out on Newmarket Heath.

2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30 Strangers. The poetry-spouting policeman, Det-Chief-Insp Bulman, is on the trail of a prisoner who escaped from custody whilst being escorted from Glasgow to London (r). 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Benny. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Cartoon: Road Runner (r). 4.20 Ragdolly Anna. Starring Pat Coombs (r). 4.30 First Post. What children think of their programmes. 4.45 What's Happening. Topical knowledge quiz. 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.30 Thames Sport introduced by Steve Rider. Live interview with Keith Burkinshaw who will be talking about his last match as manager of Tottenham Hotspur – last night's UEFA cup final.

7.00 Whose Baby? Jan Leeming, Leslie Thomas and Irene Handl try to discover the identity of a child's celebrity parent.

7.30 The Streets of San Francisco. Detective Mike Stone has been framed by syndicate drug dealer, Al Lyman (r).

8.30 Airline. Part three of the nine-episode drama about a man's determination to build up a private airline (r). (Oracle titles page 170).

9.30 TV Eye. What is the government's reaction when an individual wins an appeal against British justice at the European Court of Human Rights?

10.00 News.

10.30 Hill Street Blues. More frantic tales from the police precinct that never seems to be operating at other than the speed of light. Starring Daniel J. Travanti.

11.30 My Brother's Keeper. The story of a group of young people, Friends Anonymous, who give up a year of their life to work with the poor, the lonely and victims of crime in Hackney

12.00 Newhart. American comedy series starring Bob Newhart.

12.25 Night Thoughts.



Suzanne Burden and Robert Urquhart: Sharma and Beyond (Channel 4, 9.30pm)

CHOICE

● LIFERS (Channel 4, 11.05). Thames Television's seven-part documentary series of which tonight's film is the first, was inevitable, given the sledgehammer impact of the programme that inspired it. It was last year that we saw Rex Bloomstein's film *Lifer*, about prisoners serving life sentences. What was remarkable about it is that the prisoners were allowed to talk about their crimes without let or hindrance. It was a field day for those interested in source material on the psychology of crime. Mr Bloomstein's new series clears the stage of all peripheral action and characters, and concentrates on the faces and stories of the lifers. Tonight, we meet Fred, who strangled his mother-in-law because she blamed him for his son's suicide; Peter, who set fire to his home because he could no longer cope with his wife's attitude towards his family and friends; and Gwilym who battered his wife to death with a cricket bat after months spent nursing her through a painful and worsening illness. The principal common denominator is, of course, the life sentence all three men are serving. But there is another, that gives the series its universal relevance, and must give all of us pause. We, like tonight's trio of ordinary men driven to extrordinary lengths, have our breaking point. There, but for the grace of God . . .

● SHARMA AND BEYOND (Channel 4, 9.30pm) is a highly complex comedy with a serious vein running through it and occasionally cropping out of it. What I liked about it is that its ambiguities seem to have been put there deliberately; they are the essence of the film, and Brian Gilbert, who is both director and writer, is to be commended on not showing his cards too early in the game. The plot, baldly stated, involves a language school teacher and SF fanatic (a most attractive display of bright-eyed enthusiasm from Michael Maloney), whose chance encounter with a temporarily disorientated girl (Suzanne Burden, intelligent actress) brings him face to face with her father, his idol, a SF writer of uncertain temperament (Robert Urquhart, reliable actor par excellence). The film is uncommonly well photographed by Ernest Vincze and, musically, Rachel Portman is not at all inhibited by some mood-setting Beethoven

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths: Fourier Coefficients. 6.30 Instrumentation. 6.55 Evolution: Fossilised Bones. 7.20 A Fairytale Democracy. 7.45 The National Grid. Ends at 8.10. 9.00 Ceefax.

9.15 Daytime on Two: French teenagers and their language. 9.33 Episode three of the five-part serial in French, La Maree et ses Secrets. 9.52 Capricorn Game, a serial for the young. 10.12 Science: Floating. 10.34 The distribution of money and wealth. 11.05 The outdoor sports industry. 11.30 Ceefax. 11.55 Italian conversation.

12.10 Ceefax. 2.00 You and me. For the very young. 2.15 A computer controlled synthesiser. 2.40 The uses of a computer to a television producer. 3.00 Ceefax.

5.10 From Snowdon to the Sea. An Open University programme that examines how the river Glaslyn has changed the landscape it runs through.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 The Guardian Angels. A documentary, first shown on Schools, that looks at the roles of Chino and Tweety, two 17-year old New Yorkers who are members of an organization that helps to make the city's subways safer.

6.05 Nimrod: The Mighty Warrior. The story of two Aston Martins competing in the 1982 Le Mans 24-hour race (r).

7.00 100 Great Sporting Moments. The final hole of the 1970 British Open Golf Championship where American Doug Sanders had only to sink a three-foot putt to become champion.

7.15 Monkey Goes Wild About Heaven. A dramatized Chinese legend (r).

8.00 Just Another Day. The second of John Pitman's programmes about British institutions follows an average day with the much-maligned traffic wardens (r).

8.30 Nature presented by Tony Soper and Brian Leith includes items on how government cuts are threatening the remaining ancient woodlands; India's frog-legs industry; and drive-in birdwatching.

9.00 Film: The Moving Target (1966) starring Paul Newman as Lew Harper, a Los Angeles private detective hired to find the unlovable millionaire husband of Elaine Sampson (Lauren Bacall), who is believed to have been kidnapped. Directed by Jack Smight.

10.55 Newsnight.

11.40 Jazz at the Leadmill featuring Michael Garrick's Flybinite with Norma Winstone.

12.10 Open University: Three Familes: Jerusalem, 12.35 Psychlogy: The TV Studio. Ends at 1.05.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown. Another edition of the fast moving words and numbers game with yesterday's winner being challenged by Stephen Wooder.

5.30 Everybody Here. Entertainment for children from every background. Monty Python's Terry Jones tells the story of a sophisticated fish; a number of Birmingham children play gulli danda, a speedy Sikh game, and Newcastle youngsters go whippet racing.

6.00 What a Picture. The first programme in a repeat series of advice, ideas and technical up-date for photographers of all levels of expertise. The presenter is John Hedgecoe, professor of Photography at the Royal College of Art (r).

6.30 The Good Food Show with Richard Wyatt, Su Ingle and Clive Gunnell. This month's programme includes good advice about freezers and the results of a Good Food Show survey. There are also items on a Dorset delicacy and Danish food.

7.00 Channel Four News. Edward Stourton reports on the controversy surrounding the system that replaced Borstals.

7.50 Comment. With his views on a matter of topical importance is Robert Worcester, director of leading psepholigists, MORI.

8.00 Pushing the Limits. The first of a new series, first shown in Welsh on S4C, that highlights sporting endeavours that test human endurance to the limit. Tonight's programme follows the remarkable Fraser Black, who, five years ago, was a 9 to 5 man with a firm of British estate agents. He then moved to Hawaii where he has joined the elite of the world's best high wind/big wave board-sailors.

8.30 American Caesar. Part one of a 10-programme series, based on the book by William Manchester, on the life and career of United States General Douglas MacArthur. The series begins with MacArthur, the forgotten hero, pushed sideways to command the Philippino Army just before the bombing of Pearl Harbour.

9.00 Soap. More mayhem from the Tate and Campbell families. Dutch, an ex-convict, is hired to replace Benson; Eunice at last gets herself dated; and the terrestrial and extra-terrestrial Burts get their acts together.

9.30 Film: Sharma and Beyond (1984) starring Michael Maloney, Suzanne Burden and Robert Urquart. The first of a new series of First Love films. Directed by Brian Gilbert (see Choice).

11.05 Lifers (see Choice).

11.35 Ian Breakwell's Continuous Diary.

11.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.

6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.

6.30 Today, incl. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

8.57 Weather; Travel; Rollercoaster. Frank Delaney and Pattie Coldwell link entertaining and provocative conversation including 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 News, 10.30 Morning Story: 'The Mystery Bride' by Eileen Capel, read by Peter Adamson; 10.45 An Act of Worship.

12.00 News; Checkpoint. With Roger Cook as the fearless investigator.

12.27 Good Timing. The first in a new comedy sketch series which asks the question: How can we get more out of our time? Presented by Roger Black. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.†

1.00 The World at One: News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping forecast.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes an item in which Sue Margolis meets three people who, after marrying, changed their religion. Plus the second instalment of Vanished with the Rose.

3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Detention, by David Calcutt. With David Vann, Kathryn Hurlbutt and Neill Coker. Drama about the problems confronting a young teacher in his probationary year at a comprehensive school. It is a tale of racial tension and power struggles.†

4.00 News; Enquire Within.

4.10 Bookshelf. Radio 4's book programme, with Hunter Davies.

4.40 Story Time: 'The Old Nurse's Story' by Mrs Gaskell (1). The reader is Valerie Windsor.

5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.

6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.

6.30 Brain of Britain 1984. General knowledge quiz. (10) Midlands and East Anglia (r).

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 Any Answers? With David Jacobs.

7.40 Last Tales from the South China Seas. Themes and variations from the lives of the British in South-East Asia (5) Bandits: the anti-terrorist war in the Malayan jungle. 1948-1956 (r).

8.25 King of Cumberland. The story of Jack Adams, the iron ore miner who was the first Cumbrian to be created a baron since 1793. The story is told by Nigel Holmes.

8.50 Actuality. Tonight: Making Fortunes.

9.30 Angus McDermid in the BBC Sound Archives.

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's topics include John Arden's Serjeant Musgrave's Dance, at the Old Vic, starring Albert Finney; Kingsley Amis's book Stanley and the Woman; the Cannes Film Festival awards; and the season by London Contemporary Dance company at Sadler's Wells in London.

10.15 A Book At Bedtime: 'Falls the Shadow' by Emanuel Litvinoff (4). Read by Nigel Graham.

10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND. VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 9.05-12.00 For Schools: 9.05 A Service for Schools; 9.25 Secondary English; 9.55 Movement and Drama 1; 10.15 Coming of Age in Britain: 1984; 10.35 In Your Own Time; 10.55 Something to Think About; 11.05 In the News; 11.30 Wavelength. 1.55-2.0 pm Listening Corner. For Schools: 2.00 Living Language. 2.20 Radio Geography. 2.40 Dance Workshop. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Modern Biography. 11.30-12.00 Open University: 11.30 Maths Foundation Tutorial. 11.50 Science and Literature. 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-time Broadcasting: English for Examinations: Archive Resources (2 & 3). 12.50 Let's Go to the Pictures.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert: Copland's An Outdoor Overture; Biber's Sonata in G major (with Eduard Melkus, violin); Fauré's Nocturne in E flat Op 36 (Jean-Philippe Collard, piano); and Haydn's Symphony No 102 (Berlin Philharmonic under Von Karajan).† 8.00 News.

8.05 Concert: part two. Vivaldi's Bassoon Concerto in E minor, RV 484 (Allard, bassoon, and I Solisti Veneti); Delibes's Pas de deux, Danse de fete (Copellia, Act 3); and Liszt's Polonaise in E (Cherkassky, piano), and Salieri's Concerto in D minor for violin, oboe, cello and orchestra.† 9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composer: Dallapiccola. We hear the Parole di San Paolo (Benita Valente, mezzo), Preghiere (English Chamber Orchestra); Quaderno musicale di Annalibera; and Commiato (London Sinfonietta).†

10.00 Schubert and Prokofiev: Prokofiev's Symphony No 7; and Schubert's overture Rosamunde.†

10.45 Gagliano Trio: Roussel's String Trio; Mozart's Flute Quartet K 285b (with Sebastian Bell, flute); and Berkeley's String Trio.†

11.35 Hallé Orchestra: Brahms's Tragic Overture; Webern's Six Pieces for Orchestra, Op 6; and Shostakovich's Symphony No 5.† 1.00 News.

1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert: Robert Cohen (cello) and Roger Vignoles (piano). Franck's Sonata in A; and Debussy's Sonata.†

2.00 50 Years of Glyndebourne: Cavalli's two-act opera L'Ormindo, sung in Italian (recorded 1968). Leppard conducts the London Philharmonic, John Wakefield sings the title role. With Anne Howells, Peter-Christoph Runge, Jane Berbie, Federico Davia and others. The second act is at 3.20, with interval reading at 3.15.

4.30 Brahms: Li Wei Gang (violin) and Lawrence Glover (piano) play the Violin Sonata in D minor.† 4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Brian Kay's selections.†

6.30 Bandstand: Gus Band play Peter Graham's Prelude to a New Age; Brian Bowen's Euphonium music: and Philip Sparke's Jubilee Overture.†

7.00 Boris Berman: piano recital. Brahms's Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel; and Debussy's Estampes.†

7.45 Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra: with Yo Yo Ma (cello). Part one. Mendelssohn's overture Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage: and Dvorak's Cello Concerto.†

8.40 The Book of Snobs: Manning Wilson gives the second of four readings from the book by Thackeray.

8.50 Concert: part two. Stravinsky's ballet The Firebird, 1911.†

9.45 Eisenhower and Tack-a-Tack Tac: Peter Jeffrey reads the short story by A. Bryce Echenique (translated by Evelyn Fishburn).

10.20 Music in Our Time: Recordings from the 1983 Budapest New Music Weeks. Szekely's solo cantata; Lajos Huszar's Two Madrigals; Kamillo Lendvay's Sotto Voce 11; and Gyorgy Kurtag's Scenes from a Novel, Op 19.†

11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF ONLY – Open University: 6.15-6.55am – 6.15 Organic Chemistry; 6.35 Music Interlude. 11.20-12.00pm – 11.20 Modern Art: Blaue Reiten. 11.40 Nitrogen and the Haber Process.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00, 8.00am, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30am (mf/mw).

4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.†incl 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Steve Jones.†incl 1.05, 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford .†incl 3.02 Sports. 3.30 Music All The Way.†incl 4.02 Sports. 4.05 David Hamilton.†incl 5.05, 6.02 Sports. 6.05 John Dunn.†incl 6.45 Sport and classified results (mf only). 7.30 Cricket scores. 8.00 Wally Whyton with Country Concert and Country Club.† 9.55 Sports. 10.00 The News Huddlines. Roy Hudd laughs at the news with Chris Emmett and June Whitfield. 10.30 Star Sound Extra with Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Patrick Lunt presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Marching and Waltzing.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and then 12.00 midnight (mf/mw).

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radions 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 A Digance Indulgence. 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music For A While. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Holst And His Circle. 10.15 Monitor. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Letters From Everywhere. 2.30 Omnibus. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

BBC 1 Wales: 1.27-1.30 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 11.45 News and weather. **Scotland:** 9.30-10.30 The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland 12.45-1.00 Interlude. 1.25-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.45 News and weather. **Northern Ireland:** 1.27-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.45 News and weather **England:** 5.55pm Regional News Magazins. 11.50 close.

S4C Starts. 2.00pm Cymru A'r Môr. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 4.00 Passage to Britain. 4.25 Countdown. 4.55 Bys a Bawd. 5.05 Y Gwyllt. 5.30 Daley Thompson's Bodyshop. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Teulu-Ffôn. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Teulu-Ffôn. 8.00 Africa. 9.00 Coleg. 9.30 Credaf. 10.00 Film:Outrageous, Comedy drama 11.40 Jazz. 12.40am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Hardcastle and McCormick. 10.30 Rock Alive. 11.00 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at six. 10.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Animals in Action. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Benson. 7.30-8.30 Quincy. 10.30 Indoor Bowls. 11.15 Gangsters Chronicles. 12.15am For Faith and Family, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.25pm Europena Folk Tales. 12.40-1.00 Contact. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Father Murphy. 3.00-3.30 Take the High Road. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Magnum. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.00 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.05am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 It's a Vet's Life. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Q.E.D. 11.55 News. Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens For All. 7.00 Carry on Laughing. 7.30-8.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.32 Bosom Buddies. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend 12.25 Postscript. Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 Makers. 5.15-5.45 Beverley Hillbillies.* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 Crossroads. 6.50 Barnstormers 7.00 Carry on Laughing. 7.30-8.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.34 BBosom Buddies. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.25am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Miracles Take Longer. 5.15-5.45 Take the High Road. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdal Farm. 7.30-8.30 Magnum. 10.30 An Englishman's Home: Stratfield Saye. 11.15 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.15am Company. Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Hardcastle and McCormick. 10.32 Come In. 11.00 Coming Up. 11.10 Sweeney. 12.10pm Youths From York. Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Magnum. 11.30 Preview. 12.00 News. Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Sons and Daughters. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.10 Bodyline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 World Worth Keeping. 7.00 Now You See It. 7.30-8.30 Magnum. 10.30 Preview. 11.05 Film: Look Back in Darkness (Bradford Dillman). 12.30am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Magic of the Musical. 7.30-8.30 Magnum. 10.30 Cover to Cover. 11.00 Shelly. 12.00 At Ease. 12.30am News. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Country Calendar. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Magnum. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Thriller. 12.25am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.30 For Schools. 12.30pm-1.00 Paint along with Nancy. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 About Britain. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Magnum. 11.30am Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Queen meets Rhine troops

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

The Queen spent yesterday in Dortmund, meeting servicemen and their families from the Royal Artillery regiment, on the second day of her visit to British troops in Germany.

She watched six disabled German children take part in a riding display at the regiment's new equitation school in Napier Barracks. The school offers its facilities to handicapped children, and about 20 Germans are on the waiting list.

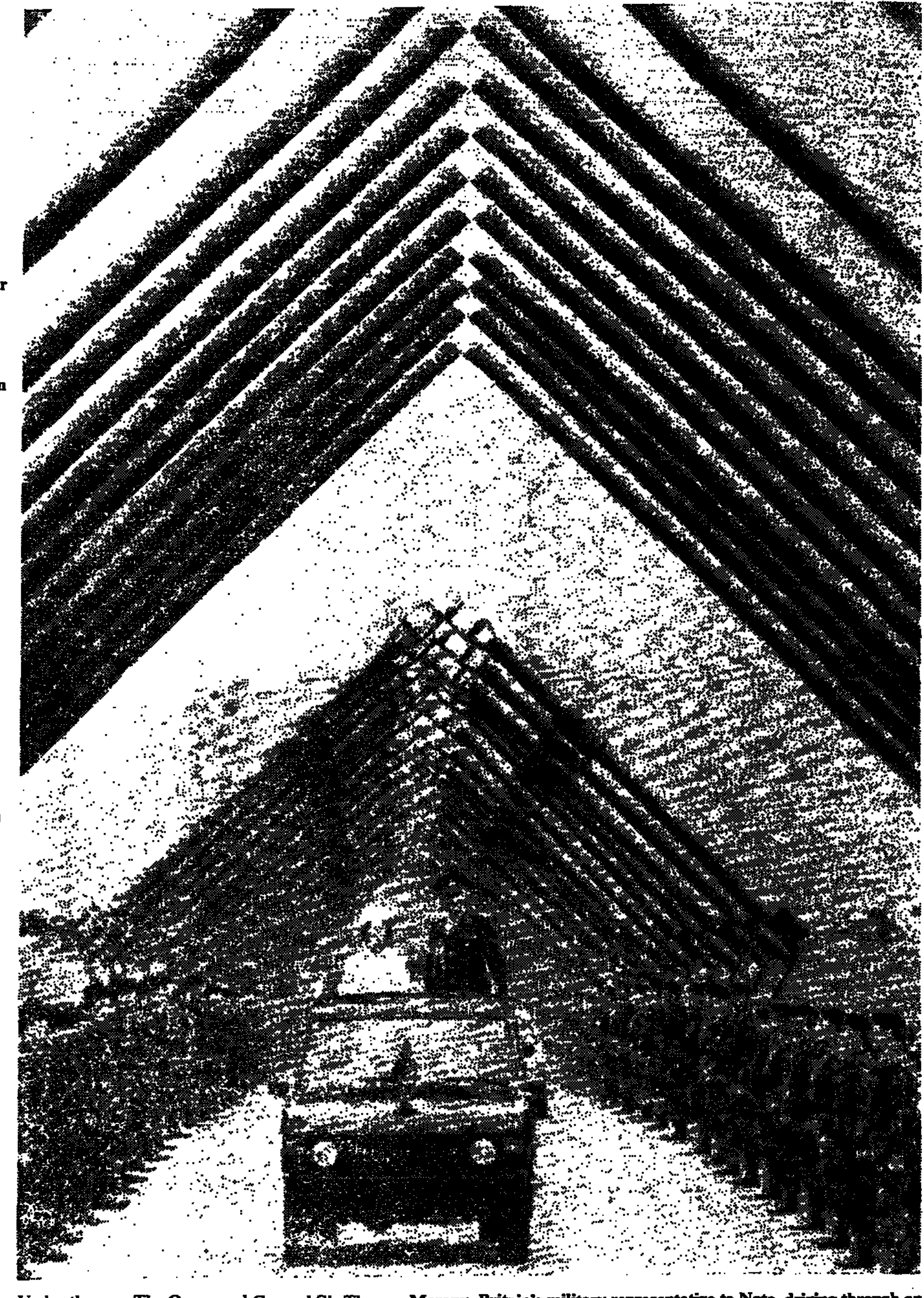
The Queen, who is Captain-General of the regiment, also saw a display of equipment, inspected regimental clubs and activities and attended a military concert last night.

She arrived in Germany on Tuesday evening, landing at Essen, and will leave this afternoon after a 42-hour private visit to regiments of the British Army of the Rhine. German sightseers and children turned out to catch a glimpse of her on her way to Dortmund, but the Queen had no reception from the German authorities beyond an official welcome.

At the start of a busy day in Dortmund, headquarters of the Army's Artillery Division, she signed the Golden Book in the officers' mess, and at the end of the day was bade farewell by a torchlight procession. She was the guest overnight of the senior artillery commander.

Today she will be in Celle, northern Germany, visiting the Royal Greenjackets, of which she is Colonel-in-Chief. She will attend a battlegroup mobile demonstration similar to one Mrs Margaret Thatcher saw last autumn, and in the afternoon will watch a display of the life and duties of a rifleman in the '80s.

The Queen was last on a private visit to British troops in Germany in 1977, the year of her silver jubilee.



Under the gun: The Queen and General Sir Thomas Morony, Britain's military representative to Nato, driving through an avenue of artillery at Napier Barracks in Dortmund yesterday.

Saddam spurns Syrian mediation

Continued from page 1

Mr Khaddam with a tough demand in return for any promise of non-aggression against Arab vessels: Not one dollar of further aid to Mr Husain's Iraqi regime.

The problem for the Arab states just now is that several of them fear President Husain may soon invoke the Joint Defence Charter of the Arab League, thus forcing them to come to his direct assistance. Kuwait, for one, has also not forgotten that Iraq entered its territory in 1961 and that President Husain in his present mood is probably quite capable of punishing his Arab allies for any punative lack of support.

It was Iraq which attacked two Saudi ships at Kharg island and yesterday President Husain actually drew attention to the provisions of the joint Defence Pact. The Arab states are now deeply concerned that President Husain may broaden the war zone to include the southern shoreline of the Gulf.

The American role in the Gulf, meanwhile, is still beclouded. President Reagan's statement that he could not envisage US forces being involved in be conflict has been greeted with some relief by the Saudis who do not share their Kuwaiti partner's enthusiasm for American military assistance. Mr Richard Murphy the US Assistant Secretary of State, left Riyadh yesterday for an unknown destination after talks with King Fahd which reportedly included an understanding that American military assistance would only be forthcoming if diplomatic and joint military action by the Gulf states failed to keep the sea lanes open.

Of more intriguing interest are America's current relations with Iraq. The Iraqis are said to be consulting privately with the Americans, the Russians and the French and there are rumours that, despite the cold war, some form of covert super power agreement may be in the making to control Mr Husain's war and perhaps to restrain his desire to widen the conflict in return for more arms.

● WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration has temporarily shelved plans to finance a Jordanian rapid deployment force for use in emergencies in Jordan and the Gulf, the State Department disclosed yesterday (Our Correspondent writes). The plan had been strongly opposed by Israel and by many influential Congressmen who feared that such a force might be used against Israel.

Letter from Southern Lebanon

Romance that has long since soured

Nearly two years ago Israeli armour rumbled into Southern Lebanon on a sunny Sunday in June, 1982. The thousands of Israeli troops – the exact total is strictly censored – still based here are living in a state of virtual siege. The heady days are long gone when they were greeted with handfuls of rice by villagers tired of the bullying and excesses of the various Palestinian guerrilla groups.

"Like many love affairs the romance has well and truly worn off on both sides," said a young reserve officer who had just completed part of the annual Army service which all Israelis under 55 have to perform for around 50 days a year.

"Whatever attractions Lebanon used to hold have completely disappeared. Most of us hate the place like poison. I would be delighted never to set foot here again."

The change which has come over the Israeli operation is such that the armed officers who escort flak-jacketed reporters on the infrequent trips to forward positions can refer without irony to the period when the war-was at its height as "the good old days". That was the time when Israelis were still permitted to eat in Lebanese restaurants (better and cheaper than their Israeli counterparts), stock up from the Aladdin's cave of smuggled goods heaped on the roadside stalls, stop for a cold drink or even an urgent call of nature – all activities now prohibited for fear of an ambush.

In the months during which the often heavy-handed occupation has soured relations with southern Lebanon's predominantly Shia Muslim population, Israel's chief preoccupation has been twofold: to secure its vulnerable military outposts from suicide attacks similar to the one in Tyre last year and to minimize the risks to convoys forced to travel on the limited number of arterial roads linking the frontline with the haven of the Israeli frontier.

The border was recently fortified against *kamikaze* lorry bombers with huge concrete blocks and axle-scraping bumps in the tarmac referred to as "sleeping policemen".

The nervousness of the troops has been reflected in the increase in the number of military traffic accidents.

According to Israeli sources, a scheme is now under consideration to introduce radar speed traps to try to limit reckless Army driving and at the same time soldiers are repeatedly told that high-speed driving will not necessarily increase their chances of survival.

My experience is that this message has singularly failed to get through, with escort officers often ordering drivers to step up their speed in the most hostile and dangerous built-up areas, like the port city of Sidon, where troops now patrol in curious-looking Centurion tanks with the top half cut as protection against rockets and bazookas.

The Israelis have found themselves in something of a Catch-22 situation in which the more preventive measures they introduce to try to reduce the chances of surprise attack, the more they alienate the local Arab population. This is particularly true along the hazardous coastal highway between the Israeli border and the Awali river line just north of Sidon.

Here 15ft high walls originally built to shelter the valuable orange and lemon groves from the ravages of the sea breeze have been systematically destroyed in many places to reduce the chances of their providing cover for snipers.

The orchards themselves have also been bulldozed in areas where attacks have taken place, infuriating the Lebanese farmers. The refusal of the Israelis to allow their soldiers to stop long enough to buy anything locally has added to these grievances.

The second anniversary of Israel's most controversial and internally divisive war is likely to be the cause of little celebration when it occurs on June 6. Nevertheless there are still those who hope to turn the invasion to their advantage.

One of these is the Lebanese businessman who is now optimistically building a five-storey hotel and casino within a stone's throw of the Israeli frontier in the hope of capitalizing on the ban on organized gambling in the Jewish state.

It remains to be seen whether either the Israeli authorities or the notorious armed Lebanese militias will let him realize his dream.

Christopher Walker

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opens the Maritime Museum in Aberdeen, 3.30.

The Prince of Wales visits the headquarters of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, Hampshire, 10.15.

Princess Margaret opens the Princess Margaret Haematology Ward, East Birmingham Hospital, 2.25

Princess Alice, Duchesss of Gloucester, Colonel in Chief, The Royal Hussars (PWO) visits BAOR West Germany, departs RAF Northolt, 11.50.

The Duke of Gloucester visits RAF Uxbridge, Middlesex, 11: and later, Grand Prior, The Order of St John, attends a performance of Pyjama Game to mark the 20th Anniversary of Theatre West 4, at Chiswick Town Hall, 7.40.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Hospitallers Club of Wales, attends a luncheon at the House of Lords, 12.30.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Automobile Association takes the Chair at the Annual Meeting, Savoy Hotel, 11; and later, as Patron of the Leukaemia Research Fund, attends the Piper Champagne National Hunt Awards luncheon at the Dorchester Hotel in aid of the Leukaemia Research Fund and the Injured Jockeys' Fund, 12.45.

Princess Michael of Kent attends the English Tourist Board Tea Party in aid of the Holiday Care Service and Hotel and Catering Benevolent Association, at the Chelsea Flower Show, 3.50, and later attends Bankers Trust Concert and Dinner, in aid of the Trustees of the Victoria and Albert, at the Lecture Theatre, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.45.

Princess Alexandra opens the new St Ivel Creamery of Unigate at Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, 2.20.

New exhibitions

Aspects of Bath: oil paintings, water colours, drawings and prints, Sladebrook House, 222 Englishcombe Lane, **Bath**, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (ends June 11).

London exhibition

The Court Dress Collection, Kensington Palace, London, Mon to Sat 9 to 5, Sun 1 to 5.

Music

Concert by the Northern Sinfonia with Barry Tuckwell and Richard Hickox, City Hall, **Newcastle upon Tyne**, 7.45.

Recital by Robert Cohen (cello), and Roger Vignoles (piano), St. George's Church Brandon Hill, **Bristol**, 1.

Piano recital by John Savory, Council Chamber, Town Hall, **Ipswich**, 7.30.

Student recital, Liverpool Parish Church, Pier Head, 1.05.

Talks, lectures

Metal in the Ancient World by K Hazell, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, **Edinburgh**, 11.

Lets Look at Video by Gordon Ramsay, Whirlow Grange Conference Centre, **Sheffield**, 7.30.

Victorian and Edwardian Painting, by a member of the Fine Art staffs and Art Gallery, New Walk, **Leicester**, 12.45.

General

The Chelsea Flower Show, Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea, London, SW3; open until tomorrow, Today 8 to 3.30 (£7), 3.30 8 (£5), tomorrow 8 to 5 (£5).

Liverpool International Garden Festival. The nearest station is St Michael's. Parking facilities available at Herculean Docks. Open Mon to Sun, 10.30 to dusk.

Exhibitions in progress

Thistles of Scotland, Hamilton District Museum, 1129 Muir St, **Hamilton, Strathclyd**, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun: (ends June 2).

Carnival Glass: Poor Man's Tiffany. The Cooper Gallery, Church St, **Barnsley, S Yorkshire**; Tues 1 to 5.30, Wed to Sun 10 to 5.30, closed Mon; (ends May 27).

Modern British Abstracts, Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove, **Glasgow**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5.

Watercolours by Alan Hitchcock: The Yorkshire Dales: Stonegate Gallery, 52a Stonegate, York Wed to Sat 10.30 to 5, closed Sun and Tues; (ends June 2).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,438

ACROSS

1 Showing dictionary to be in error (10).
6 Record absorbing a quiet European (4).
9 A story told by people can lead to estrangement (10).
10 Not well done, so are put to right (4).
12 Even a little too low (4).
13 Musical drama high-spots for the workers (9).
15 An old Jew a cleric and copper backed – held in regard (8).
16 Given a half of bitter in a drinking-place, shut up! (6).
18 One hates to feel it (6).
20 Safe on strike in Wales (8).
23 The devious pieman uses the piper's son in children's entertainment (9).
24 A minor machine part that's standard (4).
26 Pack round Tory leader, a properly-elected politician (4).
27 Plan in advance to make small change to back row (10).
28 Boys getting on in some craft (4).
29 The charge for converting men's assets (10).

DOWN

1 One fled the country (4).
2 Many a leftist goes around sick and bored (7).
3 "There's no art to find the mind's —— in the face." (*Macbeth*) (12).
4 He will have designs on those who patronize him (8).
5 Cross about the heartless getting well-established (6).
7 Stylish celebration turned into a game (1,2,4).
8 Appeals with an attempt to make a joke (10).
11 The odd *train* can pass this station (5,7).
14 They manipulate people to their advantage (10).
17 Club assessment is steep (8).
19 A three-legged race? (7).
21 A man named "X" occupied by monarch and church (7).
22 Dicky is curt when fruit is offered (6).
25 Don't work for others (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,437

The Times Prize Jumbo Crossword with an additional set of concise clues will appear in the *Saturday* section this Saturday.

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
Ancient Evenings, a novel by Norman Mailer (Picador, £2.95)
A Little Tour in France, by Henry James, foreword by Geoffrey Grigson (Oxford, £3.50)
How To Watch Cricket, by John Arlott (Fontana, £1.95)
Jane Austen, Feminism and Fiction, by Margaret Kirkham (Harvester, £5.95)
Ludwig Wittgenstein and the Vienna Circle, conversations recorded by Friedrich Waismann (Blackwell, £6.50)
Not in Front of the Servants, A True Portrait of Upstairs, Downstairs Life, by Frank Victor Dawes (Hutchinson, £5.95)
The Beaux Arts and Nineteenth-Century French Architecture, edited by Robin Middleton (Thames & Hudson, £9.95)
The British American Dictionary, *revised and updated*, by Norman Moss (Hutchinson, £3.95)
The Modern American Novel, by Malcolm Bradbury (Oxford, £3.95)
The New Sociology of Modern Britain, edited by Eric Butterworth and David Weir (Fontana, £4.95)

PH

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Emergency debate on the closure of BL's truck and coach plants at Bathgate and Leeds. Debate on Opposition motion on deployment of cruise missiles.

Lords(11): Rating and Valuation (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, report stage.

Anniversaries

Births: **William Whewell**, philosopher and historian, Lancaster, 1794; **Victoria**, reigned 1837-1901, Kensington Palace, 1819; **Sir Arthur Wing Pinero**, playwright, London, 1855; **Jan Christaan Smuts**, prime minister of South Africa, 1919-24, 1938-48, Riebeck West, Cape Colony, 1870.

Deaths: **Nicolaus Copernicus**, astronomer, Frauenburg, Prussia (Frembork, Poland), 1543; **John Foster Dulles**, USA secretary of state 1953-59, Washington, 1959.

Amy Johnson landed at Port Darwin, Australia in a Moth aircraft after leaving London on May 5, 1930.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.60	1.52
Austria Sch	27.90	26.30
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	1.84	1.77
Denmark Kr	14.43	13.73
Finland Mkk	8.35	7.95
France Fr	12.11	11.51
Germany DM	3.92	3.74
Greece Dr	159.0	149.00
Hongkong $	11.24	10.64
Ireland	1.24	1.22
Italy Lira	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	336.00	320.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.21
Norway Kr	11.23	10.68
Portugal Esc	198.00	188.00
South Africa Rd	2.20	2.04
Spain Pta	215.50	204.50
Sweden Kr	11.66	11.06
Switzerland Fr	3.26	3.09
USA $	1.43	1.38
Yugoslavia Dnr	204.00	184.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 345.1.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 8.7 at 847.6.

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Roads

London and South-east: Delays in Chelsea and approaches all day due to Chelsea Flower Show, Royal Hospital Gardens. **A40**: Delays on Western Av between Grand Union Canal and Oldfield Lane, at junction with Long Drive, lane restrictions both carriageways. **A23**: One lane each way at the pylons, on Brighton town boundary.

The Midlands: **A34**: Road works at Tidmington, S of Shipston, Warwickshire. **M5**: Contraflow operates between junction 3 (Birmingham) and junction 4 (Bromsgrove). **M1**: Contraflow between junctions 16 and 18 (Watford Gap and M25 junction) serious delays.

The North: **A180**: Repairs to both carriageways between Barnetby and Harbrough contraflow at Brigg and Ulceby section, Humberside. **A68**: Roadworks 8 miles NE of Bellingham, Elishaw, Northumberland. **A6110**: Roadworks along existing carriageway of Leeds ring road, N Yorkshire.

Wales and West: **M4**: Delays on Severn Bridge, only one lane Eastbound. **A40**: Traffic restrictions at Brecon to Llandovery at Llywel. **A38**: At Plymouth and Exeter; lane closures at Plympton under bridge, Marsh Mills, Lee Mill, Buckfastleigh and Halden Hill.

Scotland: **A82**: Single line traffic, 1½ miles S of Ardlui. **A85**: Resurfacing between Crianlarich and Lochnearhead. **A84**: Single line traffic at various locations.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The **Daily Mirror** says that hooligans are made, not born. They are the product of commercial, social and political violence, of cynicism and selfishness and privilege, financial and physical. It adds: "Hooligans can be found in Leeds as well as London, in Eastbourne as well as East Ham, in Oxford's colleges and in the West End's restaurants. A hooligan seeks a life of pleasure which he gets from the pain he causes others, because a hooligan, whether prince or pauper, is a bully. It is as simple as that".

The **New York Times** *said in an* editorial yesterday that the Salvadorean President, Mr Jose Napoleon Duarte, has earned the chance to develop his own brand of leadership. It says that Mr Duarte's task means ending the cosy complicity between American military advisers and anti-democrats in Salvador's Army, and establishing himself as Commander-in-chief over barracks that have dominated politics for most of this century.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over NW areas will weaken and a ridge of high pressure will develop over the British Isles.

6am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, E England, E Anglia, E Midlands: Dry at first with sunny intervals, scattered showers developing, wind N to NW moderate becoming light, max temp 17C (63F).

W Midlands, Channel Islands, SW, NW, Central N, N E England, S, N Wales, Lake District: Mostly dry, sunny intervals, rather cloudy later, wind N to NW moderate becoming light, max temp 17C (53F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Northern Islands: Mist patches clearing, sunny intervals developing, becoming cloudy with light rain or drizzle in places later, wind NE light or moderate, max temp 16C (61F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Mostly dry, coastal fog patches persisting in places, sunny intervals inland, wind NE light or moderate, max temp 15C (59F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain and drizzle with hill and coastal fog patches dying out, clearer later, wind mainly S light, max temp 13C (55F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: Light rain or drizzle in places with hill and coastal fog patches, clearer later, wind W or NW light or moderate, max temp 13C (55F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: showers and sunny intervals, becoming cooler.

SEA PASSAGES: **S. North Sea, Straights of Dover**: Wind N fresh or strong, occasional rain, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea moderate or rough. **English Channel (E)**: Wind N fresh or strong, showers, visibility moderate with fog patches later, sea moderate or rough. **St George's Channel**: Wind N fresh or strong, fair, visibility moderate or good, sea moderate. **Irish Sea**: Wind N fresh or strong, occasional rain later, visibility good, sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 4.57 am **Sun sets**: 8.59 pm
Moon rises: 3.6 am **Moon sets**: 1.57 pm
New moon May 30.

Lighting-up time

London 9.29 pm to 4.26 am
Bristol 9.38 pm to 4.36 am
Edinburgh 10.5 pm to 4.14 am
Manchester 9.47 pm to 4.24 am
Penzance 9.44 pm to 4.53 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

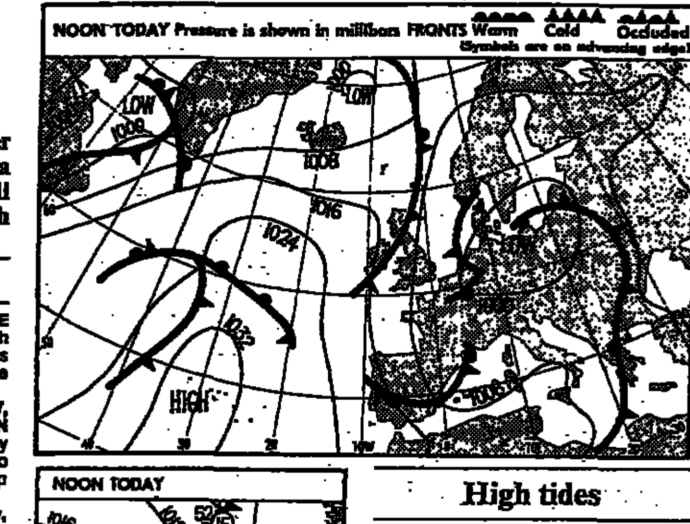
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	16	61	Guernsey	c	12	54
Birmingham	s	16	61	Inverness	s	14	57
Blackpool	f	15	59	Jersey	c	11	52
Bristol	f	14	57	London	s	16	61
Cardiff	f	13	55	Manchester	f	17	63
Edinburgh	s	17	63	Newcastle	c	15	59
Glasgow	s	20	68	Ronaldsway	s	13	55

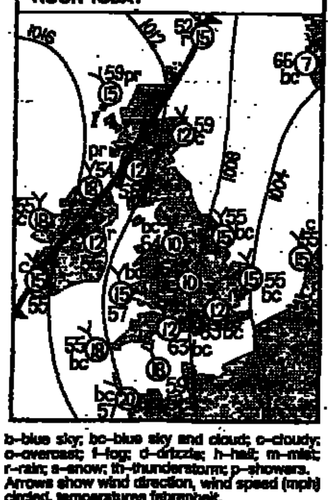
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 59 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.7 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1008.0 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Fort William; Tunnel Bridge (in Parts) 24C (75F); lowest day max: Lerwick 10C (50F); highest rainfall: Jersey 0.73in; highest sunshine: Brighton 12.4hr.





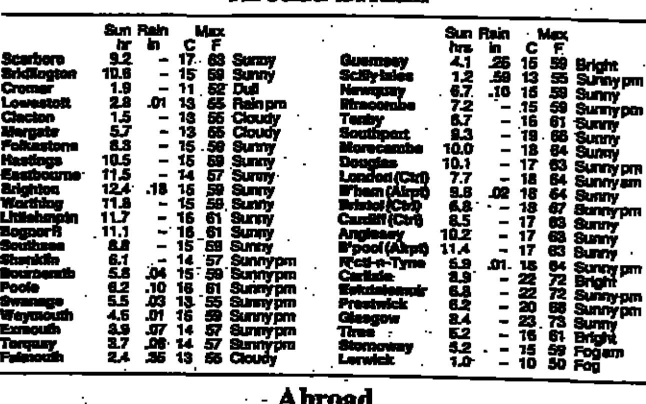
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	9.37	5.7	9.53	5.5
Aberdeen	9.18	3.2	10.29	3.2
Avonmouth	2.34	9.4	3.06	9.3
Belfast	7.05	2.9	7.56	2.8
Cardiff	2.19	8.9	2.51	8.8
Devonport	12.49	4.3	1.41	4.1
Dover	7.17	5.0	7.34	5.3
Falmouth	12.19	4.1	1.11	3.9
Glasgow	8.18	3.8	9.27	3.7
Harwich	7.56	3.3	7.57	3.2
Holyhead	6.25	4.4	7.28	4.2
Hull	2.09	5.2	2.10	6.7
Ilfracombe	1.39	6.7	2.14	6.5
Leith	10.38	4.3	11.31	4.4
Liverpool	7.07	7.3	7.59	7.1
Lowestoft	6.12	2.0	5.3	2.0
Margate	8.07	3.8	8.12	3.8
Milford Haven	1.55	5.2	2.38	5.0
Newquay	12.55	5.3	1.38	5.1
Oban	2.19	3.1	2.45	2.8
Penzance	12.08	4.3	12.58	4.1
Portland	1.39	1.3	3.11	1.2
Portsmouth	7.20	3.5	8.14	3.8
Shoreham	7.03	4.5	7.50	4.8
Southampton	6.57	3.4	7.56	3.6
Swansea	1.56	7.1	2.33	6.9
Tees	11.49	4.2		
Walton-on-Naze	7.45	3.3	7.53	3.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarboro	9.2	–	17	63	Sunny	Guernsey	4.1	.26	15	59	Bright
Bridlington	10.6	–	15	59	Sunny	Scilly Isles	1.2	.59	13	55	Sunny pm
Cromer	1.9	–	11	52	Dull	Newquay	6.7	.10	15	59	Sunny
Lowestoft	2.8	.01	13	55	Rain pm	Ilfracombe	7.2	–	15	59	Sunny pm
Clacton	1.5	–	13	55	Cloudy	Tenby	6.7	–	16	61	Sunny
Margate	5.7	–	13	55	Cloudy	Southport	9.3	–	19	66	Sunny
Folkestone	8.3	–	15	59	Sunny	Morecambe	10.0	–	18	64	Sunny
Hastings	10.5	–	15	59	Sunny	Douglas	10.1	–	17	63	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	11.5	–	14	57	Sunny	London (Ctr)	7.7	–	18	64	Sunny am
Brighton	12.4	.18	15	59	Sunny	B'ham (Airpt)	9.6	.02	18	64	Sunny
Worthing	11.8	–	15	59	Sunny	Bristol (Ctr)	6.8	–	18	67	Sunny pm
Littlehampton	11.7	–	16	61	Sunny	Cardiff (Ctr)	8.5	–	17	63	Sunny
Bognor R	11.1	–	16	61	Sunny	Anglesey	10.2	–	17	63	Sunny
Southsea	8.8	–	15	59	Sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	11.4	–	17	63	Sunny
Shanklin	6.1	–	14	57	Sunny pm	N'cstl-n-Tyne	5.9	.01	18	64	Sunny pm
Bournemouth	5.8	.04	15	59	Sunny pm	Carlisle	8.9	–	22	72	Bright
Poole	6.2	.10	16	61	Sunny pm	Eskdalemuir	6.8	–	22	72	Sunny pm
Swanage	5.5	.03	13	55	Sunny pm	Prestwick	6.2	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Weymouth	4.6	.01	15	59	Sunny pm	Glasgow	8.4	–	23	73	Sunny
Exmouth	3.9	.07	14	57	Sunny pm	Tiree	5.2	–	16	61	Bright
Torquay	3.7	.08	14	57	Sunny pm	Stornoway	3.2	–	15	59	Fog am
Falmouth	2.4	.35	13	55	Cloudy	Lerwick	1.0	–	10	50	Fog

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloudy; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sunny; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	17	63	Copenhgn	r	12	54	Majorca	s	19	66	Rio de Jan*	s	26	79
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Corfu	s	24	75	Malaga	s	21	70	Rome	c	20	68
Alexandria	f	26	79	Dallas				Malta	s	18	65	Salzburg	th	17	63
Algiers	s	21	70	Dublin	f	13	55	Melbourne	c	15	59	Sao Paulo*	r	27	81
Amsterdam	r	11	52	Dubrovnik	c	22	72	Mexico C	f	23	73	S Francisco	s	21	70
Athens	s	27	81	Faro	f	18	64	Miami*	f	29	84	Santiago	c	11	52
Bahrain				Florence	r	13	55	Milan	c	14	57	Seoul	s	26	79
Barbados				Frankfurt	r	18	64	Montreal*	c	21	70	Singapore	th	27	81
Barcelona	f	17	63	Funchal	c	16	61	Moscow*				Stockholm	c	13	55
Beirut				Geneva	c	13	55	Munich	c	15	59	Strasbourg	c	13	55
Belgrade	s	27	81	Gibraltar	s	19	66	Nairobi*	c	23	73	Sydney	s	20	68
Berlin	f	17	63	Helsinki	c	15	59	Naples	f	18	64	Tangier	f	17	63
Bermuda	f	24	75	Hongkong	f	27	81	New Delhi*	s	40	104	Tel Aviv	s	29	84
Biarritz	f	15	59	Innsbruck	r	16	61	New York	s	23	73	Tenerife	f	22	72
Boulogne	s	13	55	Istanbul	s	28	82	Nice	c	15	59	Tokyo	r	16	61
Bordeaux	r	11	52	Jeddah	s	34	93	Oslo	s	24	75	Toronto*	f	24	75
Brussels	f	15	59	Jo'burg	s	19	66	Ottawa				Tunis	f	23	73
Budapest	r	13	55	Karachi	f	32	90	Paris	f	15	59	Valencia	f	21	70
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	f	20	68	Peking	c	24	75	Vancouver*	r	9	48
Cairo	s	41	106	Lisbon	f	16	61	Perth	s	20	68	Venice	r	11	52
Cape Tn	s	23	73	Locarno	r	15	59	Prague	f	19	66	Vienna	f	17	63
C'blanca	c	18	64	L Angeles	c	20	68	Reykjavik	c	6	43	Warsaw	th	17	63
Chicago	r	16	61	Luxembg	f	15	59	Rhodes	s	27	81	Washington	s	32	90
Cologne	f	17	63	Madrid	f	14	57	Riyadh	f	37	99	Zurich	c	13	55

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available